RAILROADS.

n & California R.R. Co.

er Oct. 11th, 1880 trains will run as follows
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Eastside Division.
PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG.
Mail Train
AVE ... ARRIVE
...7:30 A.M. | Roseburg ...7:00 P.M.
...5:00 A.M. | Portland ...4:20 P.M.
Albany Express Train
AVE ... ARRIVE
...4:00 P.M. | Lebanon ...9:20 P.M.
...6:45 A.M. | Portland ...10:05 A.M.
Freight Trains
AVE ... ARRIVE
...6:15 A.M. | Junction ...6:00 P.M.
...5:45 A.M. | Portland ...6:25 P.M.
on and California Railroad Ferry make
with all regular trains on Eastside Division.
Westside Division.
PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS.
Mail Train
AVE ... ARRIVE
...9:00 A.M. | Corvallis ...3:00 P.M.
...5:30 A.M. | Portland ...3:20 P.M.
ections made at Roseburg with Stages o
ia and Oregon Stage Co.
r sale to all the principal points in Califor
East, at Company's office,
and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.
ill be charged on freight remaining at Com
house over twenty-four hours.
ill not be received for shipment after 5
on Eastside Division, and 6 o'clock P.M.
Division. J. BRANDT, Gen'l Supt.
ERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

nian Railway Company
LIMITED.
NEW ROUTE.
EAST SIDE DIVISION.
CING MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1881,
d further notice, the "City of Salem" will
f Morrison street:
A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, making
lose connections at Ray's Landing with
. Paul, French Prairie and Silverton
rairie, Waldo Hills, West Stayton,
ermediate points. Meals aboard steamer,
accommodations for passengers desiring
night previous to day of departure.
WEST SIDE DIVISION.
. M. daily, Sundays excepted, via O. & C.
. R. (West Side Division) foot of F street,
e connection at West Side Crossing for
Brownsmead and Sheridan Junction,
ts beyond Sheridan Junction this train
llows:
AYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
etween Sheridan Junction and Dallas.
DAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS,
etween Sheridan Junction and Sheri
GH TICKETS to above points on sale
.R., West side division ticket office.
. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and
FRIDAYS, from foot of Morrison street,
to" for Dayton and all points between
nd Dayton on River.

FREIGHT.
Morrison street from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.)
EAST SIDE DIVISION.
eceived daily, except Sundays, for points
y's Landing and Brownsville.
WEST SIDE DIVISION.
ceived TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and
S, for all points on River between Port
ayton, and for Dallas, Sheridan and
points.
J. M. FILLMORE,
HEAT, General Superintendent.
Freight and Ticket Agent.

ian Railway Company
LIMITED.
raffic Department.
TICE TO SHIPPERS.
TSIDE LINE HAS NOW BEEN COM-
o Brownsville, 102 miles from Portland,
be taken after Monday next to Silverton
airie, Waldo Hills, Stayton, Scio, Browns
rmediate points.
Trains will be run DAILY, in a few days,
) and Ray's Landing, and thence per
of Salem to and from Portland, due no
will be given by the Superintendent.
ILLMORE has been appointed General
ent, and the offices of the Acting Superin
ast and West Divisions, and of the Com
ters, have been abolished. All communi
ng to the supervision and management
hed, traffic and steamers should be ad
, at 48 First street.
RT BELL has been appointed Treasurer,
HN R. WHEAT Auditor and Acting
Ticket Agent, with offices at 48 First St.
WILLIAM REID,
Local President and General Manager,
December, 1880. jan1dtf

ern Pacific Railroad
PACIFIC DIVISION
LAMA TO TACOMA
AND
OMA TO WILKESON
(Coal Mines.)
N LINE TRAINS
LY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AVE ... ARRIVE
...11:20 A. M. | Tacoma ...5:00 P. M.
...7:00 A. M. | Kalama ...11:30 P. M.
allup Road Trains.
AVE ... ARRIVE
...6:45 A. M. | Wilkeson ...9:27 A. M.
...2:50 P. M. | Tacoma ...5:30 P. M.
CONNECTIONS
a with Pacific Mail Steamships for
d San Francisco, and with Steamers
r Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia and ports
uget Sound.
View with Stage for Steilacoom.
o with O. & T. R. R. for Olympia.
ma with O. S. N. Co.'s Boats for Portland
points on Columbia River.
ma on Wednesday and Saturday at
teamers for Port Townsend, Victoria
ew Westminster and Fraser River.
Tickets for sale at Principal Offices
, and at the Office of the O. S. N. Co.
Oregon, to Victoria and Seattle, and
. Co's steamships from Tacoma and
and P. C. S. S. Co's steamships from
San Francisco.
Tickets to Portland, Oregon, for sale at
ttle, Tacoma and Tanino.
J. W. SPRAGUE, Gen. Supt.
AGUE, Gen'l Freight & Passenger Agt.

. SPINNEY,
11 Kearny Street.
Chronic and Special Diseases.
YOUNG MEN
Y BE SUFFERING FROM THE EF-
youthful follies or indiscretion, will
avail themselves of this, the greatest
id at the altar of suffering humanity.
EY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for
f Seminal Weakness or private dis-
kind or character which he under-
ils to cure.
MIDDLE-AGED MEN.
many at the age of thirty to sixty
ubled with too frequent evacuations of
often accompanied by a slight smart-
ng sensation and a weakening of the
manner the patient cannot account
mining the urinary deposits a ropy
ll often be found, and sometimes
les of albumen will appear, or the
of a thin milkish hue, again chang-
k and torpid appearance. There are
who die of this difficulty, ignorant of
hich is the second stage of seminal
. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in
s, and a healthy restoration of the
y organs.
rs—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from
Consultation free. Thorough ex-
nd advice, $5. Call or address
DR. SPINNEY & CO.
No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco.
private diseases of short standing a
medicines, sufficient for a cure, with
ns, will be sent to any address on re-

HE UNFORTUNATE.
DR. GIBBON'S
DISPENSARY,
623 KEARNY ST.,
corner of Commer-
cial street, San Francisco.
Established in 1854, for
the treatment of Sexual and
Seminal Diseases, such as
Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stric-
ture, Syphilis in all its
forms, Seminal Weak-
ness, Impotency, and
Lost Manhood, can posi-
tively be cured. The sick
hould not fail to call upon him. The
aveled extensively in Europe, and in-
ughly the various hospitals there, ob-
deal of valuable information, which he
o impart to those in need of his services.
will make no charge unless he effects a
at a distance may be cured at home.
cations strictly confidential. Send $10
of medicine. You see no one but the
sons writing to the Doctor will please
e of the paper they see this advertise-
rges reasonable. Call or write. Address
BON, Box 1,957, San Francisco. jy4dly

DR. JORDAN
OR OF ANATOMICAL MUSEUM
y Street, bet. Bush and Sutter.
upil in California of the great Prof.
Ricord, of Paris.)
ited by letter or at his office, on Semi
eakness and Loss of Manhood.
street, between Stockton and Powell
San Francisco.

REOPENING OF THE
RENDON HOTEL,
and, Or., Monday, July 10.
KNOWLES, PROPRIETORS. SIT-
posite all the Railroad and Steamship
t Cars pass the house every five min-
coach to and from the house. Street
to guests. jul19

PENING OF THE
NDON HOTEL,
Or., Monday, July 10.
WLES, PROPRIETORS. SIT-
ll the Railroad and Steamship
s pass the house every five min-
to and from the house. Street
guests. jul19

DAILY
THE UNION

# Morning Oregonian.

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## SARA BERNHARDT.

### Richard Grant White writes of the Reigning Star—The Expression of "Pure Womanliness" her Forte—An Independent Criticism.

Richard Grant White has been to see Bernhardt and it will surprise the public to know that he is pleased with her. There are people who supposed it quite beyond Mr. White to be pleased with anything, and to these, his present satisfaction comes not as a surprise alone but a rebuke as well. However, he places Bernhart after Rachel, even while admitting that comparisons are odious. Mr. White says in the Atlantic for January, that he took a seat in Booth's theater as thoroughly prejudiced against the Mademoiselle as he—to quote his own words—"ever allows himself to be against anybody or anything." It is evident that Mr. White had no great opinion of the star of the evening. He says:

First, there was the memory of Rachel as fresh and clear and sharp as if I had seen her yesterday; and though I did not forget that nature is exhaustless, and that great phenomena, including great artists, are sure to be followed by other phenomena equally great, yet I could not but remember that in all the arts there have been periods peculiar in rich production followed by periods of corresponding barrenness, and I could not but doubt that the great mother had so soon brought forth one who was worthy to be named with Rachel, as I heard Mademoiselle Bernhardt named. Then there were the announcements of her coming, or rather of the coming of her toilettes—of her gowns and her stockings, of the number and variety of which latter integuments the descriptions were instructive and highly edifying,—the publication of the particulars of her contract, and all the gossip and tattle that was kept a-going in the press about her most trivial actions. Nor was the conduct of our British cousins toward her without its depressing effect. Surely this general public and the high society of London have rarely appeared in a less admirable light than on this occasion. The extravagance of their behavior was quite equal to that of the people of New York on the first visit of Jenny Lind, with this difference: that in the latter case the object of the demonstration was not only of the highest distinction as an artist, but a person of estimable character and irreproachable life, and that no such attentions were offered her in New York by people of the best social position as were showered upon Mademoiselle Bernhardt, in a kind of frenzy, by people of the highest rank in London. The photograph of "Mademoiselle Bernhardt et son fils" has not yet, at least, proved to be a carte-de-visite that opened the doors of "society" in this country.

Then there were the portraits themselves, photographic and other. Surely nothing could be less likely to awaken a desire to see the original. Even the pencil of Bastien Le Page, the greatest portrait painter of the French school, could do nothing to refine the lines and elevate the character of that face. And as I recollected in how comparatively modest and reserved a manner Rachel had made her entrance upon the American stage, the result of the reflection was anything but favorable to the actress who was brought forward as the worthy occupant of her vacant pedestal.

When, as I sat in this mood, Mademoiselle Bernhardt finally reappeared, all my unfavorable impressions were deepened. A face which at the first glance appeared almost ignoble and quite incapable of lending itself to the expression of the finer and gentler emotions; a figure deplorably deficient in all womanly beauty; a carriage equally without grace and dignity; nothing worthy of remark but a mass of wavy golden-brown hair deliberately poured down her back—this was the woman, this the tragedian, I had come to see. Her drapery hung upon her like bunting on a flagstaff on a breezeless day. Such curves as she had curved all the wrong way; and as a mere physical phenomenon it is somewhat startling to find concavity where convexity is the order of nature.

Fifteen minutes had hardly passed before I found my mental attitude toward the actress changing rapidly. While Mademoiselle Bernhardt remained in repose and was only herself in a somewhat grotesque and ill-borne costume she was the least attractive person on the stage; but when she began to speak and to move as Adrienne, under the influence of the incidents of the scene I found myself at once interested. When she recognized Michonnet,—her first manifestation of feeling,—and owned to the pleading abbe her obligations to her humble master and adorer, I felt at once that she possessed the power both of nature and of art, that she could both know and do. At each step in the progress of the scene I became more and more absorbed in watching her manifestations of thought and feeling; and before the curtain fell upon the first act I felt and heartily acknowledged that I was in the presence of one of the most charming actresses I had ever seen, and one, moreover, the nature of whose power had not been worthily nor, it seemed to me, correctly set forth in any criticism of her that I had met with. This appreciation of her was heightened as the play proceeded, and confirmed by subsequent opportunities of observation.

Sara Bernhardt is not a great artist; and I doubt that by any study or effort of which she is capable she will ever become a great artist. Perhaps, however, it would be more correct to say that she is not an artist in the grand style, and that by the limitations of her nature, moral and physical, she is incapable of that style. Her power, strange to say, is chiefly a personal power. Of intellectual force, or even of intellectual subtlety, she suggests but little; and her moral nature seems to be as thin and weak as her physique. You are interested in the feelings and in the experience of the woman: feelings which hardly rise to the dignity of emotions; experience which is hardly beyond the range of the occurrences of every-day life. Her exhibitions of love, of joy, of grief, of feminine petulance and feminine perversity, of delight in life, of interest in all the little incidents which go to make up social intercourse,—these, it is which make the charm of her acting; and in this department of her art the present day has not seen her superior—hardly, I believe, her equal. Under the influence of these feelings her face becomes transformed, almost transfigured. I have never seen on the stage, or in real life, a countenance so changed and so elevated by passing from repose into action. The face which in repose seems like the faded picture of some other face, lovely, becomes instinct with intelligence and charged, surcharged, with expression. You then see that her eyes are really fine; they become large and brilliant, full of meaning and of light; and her mouth has a sweet expressiveness which, when compared with the character of its lines in repose, is marvelous. No actress that I remember is her equal in the assumption of a look of ecstatic joy. Lighted and irradiated by the expression of this emotion, the eyes and lips of that mean and almost sensual visage, which defies the skill of painters and shames the art of photography, become angelic, worthy of Raphael's conception of a cherub. Such an imitation of purity and tenderness, such an abandonment to simple, confiding, all-absorbing happiness, is rarely seen portrayed in any form of art—rarely even in very nature. There is almost a childish naivete in her look. When, as Adrienne, she throws herself into Maurice de Saxe's arms, and putting her hands upon his shoulders looks up into his face, it is not the love of an actress in a situation that she expresses: it is that of a pure young girl in her first love, who in her first lover sees and worships a demi-god. When, as Frou Frou, she sits upon her father's knee, and gives vent to her delight at the proposal of marriage that promises to remove her sister from the household in which she has usurped her place, it is less the relief of a jealous woman freed from the tormenting presence of her rival that we see than the delight of a nature which seems incapable of suspicion in the anticipation of a coming joy. And it is this light, sweet girlishness of her emotional expression which makes Frou Frou the most charming and completely satisfactory of her impersonations. She is fully capable of sounding the little rippling flood of Frou Frou's thin and feeble but captivating nature, which like the shallow streams, runs dimpling all the way." When she gets into deeper waters her plummet is too short.

Mr. White then goes on to criticise the tricks and "business" to which Bernhardt descends and condemns them as arts to which no really great artist would stoop. In the course of the article, which is quite long, he expresses some views of acting, independent of his present subject. Speaking of the death scene in Adrienne Lecouvreur he says:

This is dreadful, and should exclude the play from the repertory of an artist of high aims. I know that death scenes are in high favor with certain lovers of the drama; but when they are of this painful, this shocking character, they should be set apart for that entertainment of that sort of spectators to whom it was the crown of the evening's enjoyment to "see Kirby wrap himself up in the American flag and die all over the stage" at the Bowery Theater. We cannot expect such scenes as that which ends the sufferings of Lear,—"Prithee, undo this button," is a grand touch of simple pathos, possible only to one Lear,—not even such as those upon which the curtain falls in Hamlet and Othello,—the latter of which was grossly materialized, and therefore degraded, by Salvini; but the exhibition of a young woman in the combined agonies of despair and empoisonment is simply horrible; and its horror has no proper place in art. To hear the poor girl shriek out, "Je ne veux pas mourir!" and praying at the top of her voice, and in the midst of her physical agony, that she may be allowed to live, is a scene from which it should seem that the most sensitive nature would desire to flee. Nor is it truthful. There is set up for it the plea of realism; but it is no more real than it is ideal. Death does not come thus in nature. Adrienne dies screaming; and with the accents of frantic protest and entreaty and torment upon her lips she suddenly drops dead into her chair. A realistic conformity to nature would show her exhausted and silent for some time before she breathed her last breath. Judged from any point of view the scene ought to be hissed; but the majority is against me, and it is applauded.

He next enters into an analyzation of the powers of Bernhardt as compared with those of his favorite Rachel, and allows her the superiority in expression of "pure womanliness," but in nothing else. It is strange, he declares, that this should be her forte, when all the circumstances are considered. Mr. White adds a drop of his characteristic "sour" after all this pleasant talk, in the conclusion: "Mademoiselle Bernhardt's art is very fine; but its elements are simple and its range is narrow."

## FIGHT OF THE STALWARTS.

### They will Make War on President Garfield Unless They are "Treated Right."

[Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It is now generally conceded that a contest between Gen. Garfield and the stalwart wing of the republican party is not entirely improbable. It is averred that President Garfield will meet with a much more intense opposition than Mr. Hayes ever experienced, after the 4th of next March, unless the stalwarts are treated with that consideration which they claim as a right. In view of a possible struggle between the stalwart and anti-stalwart wings of the republican party, the personal political status of each republican senator who will fill a seat after the 4th of March is a matter of interest. If there is a fight, it will be carefully waged in the senate over the confirmation of appointments made by the incoming president. At present the stalwarts, or anti-Hayes senators, are in the majority. The new senators to be elected this winter by republican legislatures will decide whether or not a successful fight can be

WAGED AGAINST GEN. GARFIELD.

The democratic senators, if they fail to have a majority in the senate, will be able to decide any question where there is a division among the republicans. In the event of a fight the following named senators, whose terms do not expire on the 4th of March, are estimated in sympathy with the feeling of the stalwart wing of the party: Messrs. Teller and Hill, of Colorado; Logan, of Illinois; Allison, of Iowa; Plumb and Ingalls, of Kansas; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Jones, of Nevada; Rollins, of New Hampshire; Conkling, of New York; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Carpenter, of Wisconsin. There are circumstances which render the actions of Messrs. Edmunds, Windom and Blaine somewhat uncertain. The former is naturally an ultra-radical, in complete accord with the stalwarts. It is announced upon very high authority, however, that Mr. Edmunds will be appointed associate justice of the supreme court in place of Mr. Justice Hunt. If he desires this prospective honor he would scarcely oppose the next administration. Mr. Windom was warm in his fealty to Conkling last winter, and the latter was the first to suggest that Windom would make a good republican president.

MR. WINDOM

Will probably act with the stalwarts, but he is not regarded as a probably active opponent of the next administration; neither is Mr. Blaine. The following senators are relied upon to support President Garfield: Messrs. Platt of Connecticut, Kirkwood of Iowa, Blaine of Maine, Hoar of Massachusetts, Ferry of Michigan, Saunders of Nebraska, Anthony and Burnside of Rhode Island and Morrill of Vermont. Of the new senators, Mr. Kernan's successor in New York will, it is calculated, be a stalwart and a friend of Conkling. Eugene Hale, the probable successor of Senator Hamlin of Maine, will hardly join with the faction, but the New York senator's friends claim him as a supporter in case of any dispute. Congressman Hawley of Connecticut, who is counted upon as the successor of Senator Eaton, will be a devoted adherent of President Garfield, and Hon. John Sherman of Ohio will also support the administration. Should General Garfield be in perfect accord with both wings of the party, it is calculated that there will be a lively contest for supremacy for the next four years between Messrs. Sherman and Blaine on the one side, and Conkling and Arthur on the other. There is a possibility of the

ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN SENATOR

to succeed Mr. Bailey by the Tennessee legislature, and Postmaster Horace Maynard is the most talked of for the senatorship if the Tennessee republicans make the combination they are seeking. General Mahone of Virginia is relied upon to stand by the stalwarts, and he will play a prominent part in the scheme for the reorganization of the republican party in the south. He does not desire to come out openly at the start as a voter for a reorganization of the senate, but the republicans claim that he will do so if it is absolutely necessary. There are eight states, the legislatures of which will elect senators this winter, whose action in case of a rupture within the party cannot be predicted in advance of their selection. These states are California, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. As the outlook is now, the stalwart senators are in a slight majority, but approaching elections may transfer the balance to the other side. The democrats are calculating upon holding the balance of power in case of any republican division.

## TONNAGE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

### Arrivals During December, and Vessels Due in January.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

On the 3d December, we estimated the sail tonnage arrivals for that month, exclusive of British Columbia coal vessels, and regular traders with Pacific islands, at 71 vessels, aggregating 88,320 tons of registered tonnage. After making this estimate, we remarked that probably 10 per cent. could be taken off to cover unforeseen contingencies. All the tonnage was in sight and ought to have arrived during the month. For the first two-thirds of the month, the arrivals came up to our expectations, but we were disappointed in the last third. The arrivals for December were as follows:

| | Vessels. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| December 1st to the 10th | 23 | 28,972 |
| December 11th to the 19th | 24 | 28,548 |
| December 20th to the 31st | 13 | 15,258 |
| Totals | 60 | 72,778 |
| Estimated | 71 | 88,320 |

We expected five ships from New York, but only two of them came in. The other three are now out from 137 to 140 days. We counted upon only one ship from Philadelphia, but two came in. One of the four vessels from Cardiff did not get in until just after the turn of the year. We expected six vessels from Hongkong, but got only three, though one of the other three arrived at Portland. Liverpool promised us six vessels, but only four of them came to anchor by the end of the month. One of the belated ones came in on the 4th instant, and the other in 140 days out. We received only nine vessels from Australia, against twelve expected. Under the head of South America and other sources, we had estimated the arrival of twelve vessels, and got fourteen. One of these was not down in any of the lists. Another, not down in the lists, arrived from Bologne. Those who followed our advice and took off 10 per cent. from the estimates for December were not greatly disappointed. The amount of tonnage actually due this month is not so large. Since January 1st, we have had two ships from Hongkong, two from Europe, one from Manila and one from Australia. These six vessels aggregate 8781 tons of tonnage. The other vessels actually due this month may be summed up as follows:

| | Vessels. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Atlantic ports | 6 | 8,100 |
| European ports | 5 | 7,000 |
| South America, etc | 9 | 10,200 |
| China and East Indies | 6 | 8,300 |
| Australasia | 5 | 5,900 |
| Due January 6th to 31st | 34 | 39,500 |
| Arrived January 1st to 5th | 6 | 8,800 |
| Totals for January | 40 | 48,300 |

It is on the comparatively light amount of tonnage due this month that ship owners base their demands in holding out for current rates.

## MONTANA MURDERS.

### Horrible Discovery in a Cabin near New Chicago.

[Butte (M. T.) Miner, December 31.]

Information was received in this city last night of the perpetration near New Chicago, several days ago, of a most horrible crime. From what particulars can be obtained, it appeared that up to last Sunday three men, known familiarly as Bowlder Fritz, French Phil and Donnelly, together occupied a cabin on the Hellgate river, about three miles above New Chicago. They had alternately followed the business of mining and ranching, and held a common interest in considerable property in the vicinity of New Chicago. On Sunday last the three men were seen alive and living in apparent peace together, though it was known to some of their friends that disputes had several times arisen between them in reference to their ground. On Monday, some men having occasion to pass the cabin which the three men occupied, concluded to call in and see how they were spending the holidays, but were horrified on opening the door to behold two of the three lying dead on the floor. The other one was nowhere to be seen, nor could any trace of him be discovered. Donnelly was lying full length in a pool of blood and French Phil was found in a sitting posture, his back leaning against the wall and his head blown entirely off. A double-barreled gun, unloaded, its stock clasped tightly between his feet and its muzzle pointed towards his face, was regarded as an evidence that he had suicided. Two theories have been offered as explanations of the revolting deed: The first is that the three men became involved in a quarrel about their property, in the course of which French Phil procured a gun and shot Donnelly and Bowlder Fritz, and supposing them both dead, was so overcome with remorse or agitated by the fear of punishment, that he reloaded the gun and blew his own brains out. It is supposed by those who hold this theory that Fritz was not killed outright; that after being wounded he attempted to leave the cabin to seek assistance, and that he probably perished in the snow. It is claimed on the other hand, that Fritz is the man who committed the deed, that he placed the gun in the hands of French Phil after the latter had been murdered, in order to make it appear that he had suicided. The culprit then, it is asserted, left the house and is now doubtless beyond the reach of the law. Which of these two theories is correct, or whether or not either of them is correct, it is impossible definitely to ascertain. The report of the affair, which reached Butte yesterday, is lacking in detail, and we must await the result of subsequent investigation before a correct judgment can be pronounced. It is certain however that one of the most shocking murders that ever stained the pages of Montana's history has been perpetrated.

## DAVID C. BRODERICK.

### TOM MERRY'S ESTIMATE OF HIS CHARACTER.

### A Brief, Well-told History of the Remarkable Pioneer Senator by a Man who Knew him Well.

The story of the "Life and Times of David C. Broderick," as told by Mr. Tom B. Merry, at New Market theater Saturday night, was full of interest, not only in recalling events of early California life, in which the stone-cutter's son played a prominent part, but in the speaker's unbiased estimate of the dead senator's character. The lecture was delivered from manuscript, in clear conversational tone, with no attempt at oratorical flourish. Mr. Merry, however, recited three quotations with much feeling and pathos. The audience, though small, represented the best intellect of Portland, and their appreciation was frequently shown with applause. Mr. Merry was introduced by Mr. Geo. C. Sears, and spoke for an hour and a quarter. Following is a synopsis of the lecture:

It matters but little in this work day world what was man's birthplace, or who were his parents. Divine providence, as if designing to cast an eternal stigma upon any and all aristocracy save that of intellect and modern worth, caused Him whose name is ever to be adored above all other names to be born in a manger at Bethlehem; and yet before the rude cradle of the Nazarene babe bowed the sages and scholars who had tramped the desert's arid sands, guided by the star which told the world its Redeemer had come. Humility is the mother of valor and the handmaid of honor. * * * Our grand republic affords daily instances of noble life springing from obscurity and coping with the master intellects of earth. This is one of the legitimate results of the hardships amid which the seeds of the American republic were sown, and we bless heaven for it.

The Pacific states were so long isolated from the main body of the federal union, that while they remained true to American nationality, they begat a second nature in the hearts of men by whom they were peopled. It was a strange population, the most cosmopolitan that ever peopled any of the fair lands of earth. It was a vigorous and active population among whom arms and brains seemed to move simultaneously. It was a grand population, too, full of rude heroism that, in earlier ages of the world, might have walked to the scaffold with Raleigh, or bore aloft the banner of the lilies beside the white plumed king whose oriflamme was carried in triumph in a score of well contested fields. * * * In that era there were giants in the land, the bravest and most gallant army that ever trampled down the solitude of a slumbering wilderness. They came to supplant the sluggish current of a waning Latin race with the warm blood and vigorous brains of the Anglo-Saxon. And on these western shores, they planted the germ of a new empire of free labor, conceived in equity, born in generosity and dedicated to the proposition that honest labor is the "one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Their lives were full of stormy adventure and afforded daily verification of the time honored adage, "truth is stranger than fiction." And in obedience to that well-worn but still useful proverb, I recall the eventful romance of reality which surrounded the life of him who was above all men of his race and era, the representative man of the western empire—the proud, ambitious, generous and inflexible champion of free labor, David Colbert Broderick.

The speaker then gave the history of Broderick's youthhood, which was passed in New York city, working at the machinist's and stone cutter's trade; his joining a fire company, and through that gradually getting into local politics; his humiliation on account of lack of education; the sneers of his polished associates; his keen appreciation of the maxim, "Knowledge is power;" his application to the best books after daily work was over; his defeat for the legislature in 1848, when a tidal wave washed a comparatively illiterate but honest old soldier into the white house; how the current of his life was changed by the discovery of gold in California; his departure for the coast in 1849; his last remark to a friend just before the vessel sailed, "I don't know, Tom, when you'll see me here again—it may be one year and it may not be in ten; but you'll never see me in New York till I come back a United States senator;" his going to work shortly after his arrival in San Francisco as a melter and refiner; his founding the first fire company, and directing the building of the first engine; his work at the constitutional convention.

There were scores of southern politicians in the territory at that time, men of the ultra-chivalry idea: All these were strong pro-slavery men and wanted to add the embryo state of California to the southern constellation. The constitution was formed without a clause permitting slavery in the state, and for that the Pacific coast is more indebted to David C. Broderick than to any other ten men, living or dead.

At the same general election Broderick was chosen a state senator from San Francisco. Peter H. Burnett, at one time a resident of Oregon, was elected governor, and John McDougal lieutenant governor. On the assembling of the legislature Broderick was chosen president pro tem of the senate. Shortly afterwards Gov. Burnett resigned, and McDougal became governor. This made Broderick acting lieutenant governor of California. As a presiding officer he had no superior and but few equals. He was a walking epitome of parliamentary law, and ruled so fairly and with so much readiness that it seemed as though his cradle had been carved out of an old speaker's chair. No man was more impervious to the demands of a corrupt lobby, and none knew better the value of impartiality in the chair. And he presided with a calm simplicity of manner which showed how well he understood the dividing line between dignity and arrogance.

Mr. Merry then referred to the duel between Broderick and Judge Smith. You will say that this duel was Broderick's first and most fatal mistake. I have often thought so myself, but what was he to do? Duelling was an every day occurrence in California at that time, and a man who was deficient in moral courage was shunned as a leper. Broderick therefore yielded to the force of an imperious custom; and on that day in that lonely glen, within sight of the sounding sea, rang out the first shot of the irrepressible conflict between free labor and slavery. The men who stood there, glowering at each other with deadly hatred, were but the pioneers of two vast armies that made a continent one vast sepulchre twelve years later. At this time Broderick was passing from the flower of life to its prime. He was the leader of the free soil democracy, while Balie Peyton was the champion of Know-nothingism; and the republican abolitionist party was headed by a more brilliant man than either of them, the gifted and ill-fated Edward Dickinson Baker, the foremost impassionate orator of his day. Although a conspicuous looking man, in person, Broderick was totally different from either of the other two that I have named. He was about five feet, eleven inches in hight, and weighed about 220 pounds, with a chest and shoulders of a Hercules. Rubens would have posed him for a Roman centurion, for he was a muscular man and not verging towards corpulency. His arm was like an ordinary man's thigh, but his hands were neat and small. His head was of a lion's pattern, with large full temples and a broad forehead, which imparted to his face a serenity of expression like an autumn sunset; but when animated in conversation his positiveness of nature once more asserted its supremacy and bespoke the man of courage unbroken and pride untamed. His head was set upon a rather short neck, while his broad and massive jaw bespoke a pertinacity that was destined to overcome other men's genius. His mouth was finely cut, the short upper lip curving gracefully upward when he smiled, while his clear gray eyes, that looked blue by day and black by night, searched you as though you wore your soul in your face.

Personal courage was the bed-plate of this man's character, and upon it was built the superstructure of the strangest career that was ever closed by a premature death. His was one of those natures which gather hope from despair and snatch victory from out of the grasp of defeat. Never was the man born who was more imperious and exacting of his satellites, but his high sense of honor and his unswerving fidelity to his friends fully justified in him what seemed overbearing dictatorship to others. He was one who believed that a stain upon a man's honor was worse than a wound in his heart; and such another self poised character our country has never seen. No man on this coast, before or since, ever toiled against such overwhelming disadvantages from poverty, ignorance and obscurity upward to light and power. Other ambitious politicians have had to combat strenuous antagonism from the adverse party alone, but with Broderick the case was different. The bitterest antagonism he encountered was from the ranks of his own party. From the moment he became acting lieutenant governor he was a formidable aspirant for the vacant United States senatorship to succeed Fremont, and from that hour till the day he died not a federal office was given out except with the express understanding that the recipient should do his level best to oppose Broderick. Most men would have retired to private life and abandoned so unequal a contest. Not so with Broderick, however. The leaven of pugnacity in his nature by which he had struggled up to the foremanship of the engine company, gave him only a keener relish for the battle. The self education he had given himself by isolation from the rude society in which he grew up, served but as a jack plane to take the rough edges off this man; but underneath the late acquired and dearly bought polish, the timber was hard and the material stubborn. Hated openly by the chivalry element led by Gwin and Austin Smith; and stabbed in the back by such northern toadies to the slavery power as Latham and Weller; he was still master of the situation up to 1856, when it became necessary to elect a successor to John C. Fremont, whose term as senator had expired.

The speaker then related the contest for senatorship in that year; how through the strategy of Broderick, Henry S. Foote, a fire-eater, who was even then watering and cultivating seeds of secession, was defeated; and the legislature adjourned, for the first time in American history, without electing a senator. Then followed a recital of Broderick's plan to attain the senatorship, the election of September, 1856, the compromise with Gwin, by which he received the nomination for the short and Broderick for the long term. The speaker continued:

You will say this was an egregious blunder because subsequent events proved such to be the case. But Broderick did just what any other great politician would have done under the same circumstances. He had been accused of dividing and factionizing his party—here was the chance to reunite it and earn the name of a man who, while he was bold enough to conquer, was also magnanimous enough to forgive. He was applauded it as a master stroke of policy and shouts of "Reunited Democracy" rang over the state from San Diego bay to the icy crown of Shasta itself.

It has been the fashion in Oregon, at least in former years, to couple Mr. Broderick's name with the title of "abolitionist," but there could be no greater misnomer. He was as vehemently opposed to the Garrisons and Phillipses of Massachusetts as he was to the Pierre Soules and Barnwell Rhetts of Louisiana and South Carolina. He regarded them as fanatics whose radical views would ultimately weaken, if it did not totally dismember, the union of our fathers. Slavery he regarded as an evil, in the begetting of which he had no hand, and for whose existence he was in nowise responsible. Hence he felt powerless to accomplish its abolishment, even had he so desired. But to restrict it within proper bounds, to curtail its power that was menacing the permanency of the great republic, to prevent its extension into the territories then knocking at the door of the federal union for admission into the sisterhood of sovereign states, was the duty to which he yielded up all the energies of his busy life and finally life itself. He was the great conservative man whose idea was to restrict slavery and keep it from controlling all the federal legislation of the country. In a word, he believed in the rule of the majority and regarded the attempted domination of the southern leaders as a blow at the cardinal principles upon which the American republic was based, and to the observance of which it could alone hope for its perpetuation.

Mr. Merry then spoke of Broderick's course on the question of the admission of Kansas, and the co-operation of Douglas at first; but the latter supported English's compromise measure, and this left Broderick the foremost man in anti-slavery ranks. His great speech in the senate in answer to Hammond's epithets of "northern greasy mechanic," "mudsill," etc.; his return to California in May, 1859; the split in the democratic party; the total rout of Broderick and his friends; the ratification at San Joaquin; the speech of Judge Terry; the insult to Broderick; his imprudent, reckless and defiant answer; the efforts of friends to prevent a meeting; a graphic, weird picture of the field on which Broderick shed his life's blood; a minute account of the fatal meeting and Baker's wonderful oration, were presented in rapid succession, the speaker protesting vigorously against that relic of medieval barbarism, duelling. He continued:

Do not for a moment imagine that I am come here to hold up Broderick to you as a perfect man or a faultless model for our youth to imitate. On the contrary, I have held up to you the faults of his character as plainly as the noble traits which made him one man in a million. He was bitter and vindictive but he was also steadfast of purpose and unpurchaseable in his integrity. I should like him to have lived until 1878 and have seen some emissary of Oakes Ames approach him with the proposition of Credit Mobilier which has since made the name of senator an exclamation point on the lips of a betrayed and indignant people.

I would rather speak of him as one of the great human family, prone to error and humbly expecting forgiveness at the merciful hands of our common Father. For I well know that could the stark and gory form return from "the palesealms of shade where each must take his chamber within the halls of death," he would say, "If you allude to me at all, speak of me as I was—nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice." His bluff and uncourtlike nature had too much of the knarled oak in it to warp at the hot breath of adverse criticism; and his was not a spirit to shrink from merited censure. So to the eternal equity of God we leave the judgment of this man's eventful life, trusting that His never-ending justice will winnow the wheat from the chaff when the great harvest is gathered in the autumn of time that shall precede the winter of eternity.

It is hard indeed to say what would have been the fate of Mr. Broderick had he survived this fatal and melancholy encounter. His term as senator would not have expired until 1863, and by that time the civil war would have been half fought through. My own belief is that he would have been the leader of the war democrats, prominent among whom were Nesmith, of Oregon, and Conness, of California. But it is also my belief that had Broderick lived neither Conness nor Nesmith would ever have seen the United States senate. Both those gentlemen owed their election to an inflamed condition of public sentiment growing out of the untimely and cruel death of the stone-cutter's son. Had he lived, the bucolic Rabelais of the Rickreal might have possibly reached the house of representatives, and as for Conness, he would have remained in the obscurity of a worn-out mining camp, while the state whose broad acres is placed under the grasp of a soulless and swinish corporation would have been free from the oppressive rule of the railroad lords who have corrupted all whom they were powerless to plunder.

Mr. Merry closed with a beautiful description of the cemetery in which Broderick lies.

## THE NORTHWEST.

### Washington Territory.

Olympia is out of debt, for the first time in many years.

Jacob Cassly died in Olympia about 6 P. M. Jan. 13th, aged about 59 years.

The Port Discovery mill makes a cut of 75,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours.

There were six inches of snow at Coupeville, Island county, on the 12th inst.

The sealing business off Cape Flattery will begin in earnest about the 1st of next month.

A water tank with a capacity of 8000 gallons is now under way in Seattle for the use of the locomotives.

The schooners Annie F. Briggs, Leazer and Mist, owned by Wm. Gallick, will be put in the sealing trade next month.

Henry Swan, aged about 23 years, died in Olympia, of consumption, last Thursday. He was a son of Capt. John Swan, of McNeil's Island, who died last year.

A two-ton casting was turned out at the Puget foundry Thursday. It was the heaviest piece of casting yet made in that foundry, and is a crank balance wheel for the steamer Mastick.

The following named gentlemen have been elected trustees of the Presbyterian church in Olympia: Thomas Macleay, Aaron Hartsuck, Alex. Farquhar, Joseph S. Allen, and his excellency Gov. Newell.

The furnace built by the Puget Sound Iron Company at the head of Port Townsend bay is said to be one of the best in the whole country, including in its construction all the modern improvements. It will soon be ready for smelting.

Transcript: The O. & T. R. R. is doing a good freighting business this winter. With other freight nine tons of oysters went out on Wednesday; and on Thursday, two car loads of flour and two of hay came in. Besides, two trains of logs are brought in daily.

Another logging car has just reached Olympia from San Francisco. They are massive trucks, each carrying a strong bolster on which the logs rest. These trucks are used in pairs one at each end of the logs. They have proved admirably adapted to those intended purpose.

Post: A. H. Buchanan, from Snohomish, brought up yesterday a quantity of butter which he readily disposed of for 37½ cents per pound in Seattle. The plea that farmers have no market for their products is without force. There has been no time within the last five years that butter has not brought a fair price in Seattle market. In fact the butter found on one-half the tables in this city comes from California.

Friday morning, just after the Puyallup train had left Tacoma for Wilkeson, and was crossing the flats, the trestle work gave way letting the locomotive into the mud and water beneath. All of the cars remained on the trestle work. The engineer, fireman and brakeman jumped off and saved themselves, the engineer, however, was half an hour in the water and nearly exhausted when rescued. It was fortunate that no lives were lost.

The new depot building in Seattle will be 110 feet long by 25 feet wide, two stories high; will face on Second street parallel with the track, and be so arranged that neither passengers nor freight will have any occasion to cross the track at all. Seventy feet on the first floor will be devoted to a passenger reception room and baggage room. Up stairs, as before stated, will be used as offices by the employes of the company. When finished the new depot building will be an ornament to the southern end of town, as the company intend to finish it up in fine style.

Olympia Courier: Smallpox of a well defined type has attacked five members of the Gilfilland family—only the mother and one little girl having escaped thus far. They are poor and the neighbors, though disposed to do all they can, are not able to render much aid. This week Mr. L. Whittaker came to Olympia and generously devoted two days to the circulation of a subscription paper, and obtained enough money and supplies to render the family comfortable for some time to come. Nurses have volunteered and been supplied by the county authorities, so that good care is now given them. As a taxpayer we shall advocate burning the house, bedding, clothes and everything likely to be infected about the premises, and their value being paid out of the county treasury, after the disease has run its course. So far all are doing quite well.

### Idaho.

The weight of the snow has crushed in the roofs of a number of buildings in Silver City.

The Avalanche proposes to publish a series of articles on "Idaho and her Resources," for the information of those seeking homes.

While on their way from Sinker creek to Silver City recently P. Hardiman and Frank Switzer had a pretty serious time. Finding it impossible to get their horses through the snow, they unsaddled and abandoned them, making the balance of the distance on foot. They arrived at the New York mill late at night and were so much exhausted they could have gone but little further.

The strike reported at the Empire State mine still continues to look most favorable. About 100 tons of good ore are now on the dump, and stoping has just been commenced. It is expected that the 10 men employed at the mine will, during the next 10 days, take out at least 100 tons. The owner, Mr. Dewey, believes he has one of the best mines ever struck in Owyhee, and the prospect fully justifies the opinion.

## THURLOW WEED ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The venerable Thurlow Weed, who is a perennial fountain of effervescent reminiscence for our sprightly and excellent New York correspondent, was tapped at another faucet at his last interview, and foams and bubbles with saliferous criticism on the civil service chapter of the president's message. The old gentleman told how he had freed his mind to Mr. Hayes on this subject, and had told him that it would never work; that it was "a phantom" and so on. It is very natural, and indeed, quite inevitable that Mr. Weed should take this view of the matter. For nearly fifty years Mr. Weed was an active and leading political manager, during a period when the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils was a cardinal article of the creed of all parties, and when it was a recognized maxim of political management that all federal offices, from the highest to the lowest were to be distributed as the rewards of party service. Mr. Weed himself was, for at least forty years, one of the principal agents of his party, whig or republican, in its periods of ascendancy at Washington in the division of the spoils. His whole training and experience as a politician has been in that school. All his ideas of political management are bound up with its methods. He has been so long habituated to them as to regard them as indispensable to efficient party organization that he has come to regard them as a fixed and unchangeable part of the system of things in American politics. Like most old men he is not only strongly attached to the ancient ways but naturally thinks there is no other way.

But Mr. Weed's criticisms of the proposed reform of the civil service add another to the numerous proofs which the controversy has elicited of the inability of its opponents to point out a single rational objection to it. For Mr. Weed's strictures, like all the others, have no relevancy whatever to any plan of appointments or promotions in the federal service which has ever been advocated by President Hayes or any one else. To take them in their written, though not in their logical order, he thinks Mr. Hayes would never have been elected if the system of appointment and tenure for merit had been in force. When Hayes was running for the presidency he says he wrote to Gov. Morgan for five thousand dollars, well knowing that the people in the custom house would be required to provide it; that they did provide it and a judicious expenditure of the money for documents and orators carried Florida and Louisiana for the republicans. Assuming that this story is true—and it wears a decidedly apocryphal air—it would be interesting to know why, if $5000 is needed for campaign purposes, it must necessarily be levied on the people in the custom house. Obviously, Mr. Weed would be unable to give any other reason for it than that, in his time, that was the way it was always done, and hence, in his mind, no other way is possible or conceivable. Again, Mr. Weed informs our correspondent, that the idea of keeping clerks in office for life was invented in England, for the very purpose of keeping the youngest and penniless sons of the nobility in place and keeping them there so long as they live. Now, Mr. Weed ought to know that it was for the very purpose of getting rid of this officeholding aristocracy of barnacles who owed their places to favoritism and the influence of noble families, that the system of competitive examinations was established in England, and the doors of all the subordinate public offices thrown open to all in every rank of life who could show themselves best qualified for the service. Then as a proof of what the people thought of his turning Cornell and Arthur out of the custom house because they were politicians—of course that was not the reason they were turned out—he cited the fact that one of them was elected governor of New York and the other vice president. There is evidence of senility in this observation. Mr. Weed has obviously forgotten that Mr. Cornell was forced by the machine on his unwilling party, and that he ran 30,000 behind his ticket in New York, and would have been disastrously beaten except for the Kelly split of the democratic party. As for Mr. Arthur, he was elected vice president because he was the inconsequential tail of the republican ticket, for an office without political power, importance or responsibility. And he was nominated for it not with the slightest purpose of rebuking the president for removing him, but because it was deemed expedient that the vice president should come from New York, and to soothe Conkling for the vexatious failure of his scheme to nominate Grant by permitting him to name the candidate for vice president.

There is further evidence that the garrulous old gentleman was falling into his dotage four years ago, in his account of what he said to Hayes on the subject, which was, in substance, that in recalling Washburne from Paris and putting Noyes in his place he would violate the principles of his civil service reform. Now, of course, this criticism shows an entire misconception of what is meant by civil service reform, of its purposes and necessary limitations. Its main purpose is to have in the service of the government, in all its departments, a body of trained and skilled subordinates, owing their appointments to merit, and stimulated to do their best by the knowledge that promotion can only be secured by industry, fidelity and efficiency. Another still more important purpose is to do away with the corrupting and degrading influence of the spoils system upon party politics. When fifty or sixty thousand federal offices cease to be the prize of the successful party, to be distributed by its representatives in congress, the contests of parties for political ascendancy will cease to be a mercenary struggle for the spoils of victory, and will be lifted to a higher plane of principle and patriotism. It is as a measure of political purification far more even than as a means of improving the efficiency of the service itself that this reform commends itself to the thoughtful statesman. Its province is necessarily confined to the subordinate officers of the service, for the two reasons that it is here that special and technical aptitudes and training are more particularly required, and that this is the field within which the control of the federal patronage has been appropriated by congressmen and made to serve as a political corruption fund for their benefit. With the appointment of the great representative officers of the government: with the heads of departments, and the more important foreign ministers, the congressmen do not pretend to meddle. They form no part of the general plunder. They are appointed by the president himself or his immediate aids and advisers in the administration of the government or its representatives abroad. They constitute, and embody the executive branch of the government of which the elective president is the head, and who is expected in the personnel of his administration to appoint men who will carry out his policies and views at home and abroad. They are, in fact, in their different departments the representatives of the will of the executive—and the theory of our representative form of government requires that they should be changed with every change of administration. These appointments, therefore, lie wholly outside of the field and purpose of civil service reform, which does not pretend to oppose changes of administration, but to oppose the sweeping removal of all the trained and faithful subordinate officers of the government with every change of administration.

### Right to the Point.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

"When does a carpet-bagger cease to be a carpet-bagger?" queries a northern G. the. Why, when he joins the democratic party. Ask a harder one.

Gen Sherman said in Boston the other day that this country had annexed all of Mexico that he wished to see it possess, the true doctrines of the two lands being to build up distinct nationalities by mutual help.

Hon. Elwood Evans, recently appointed prosecuting attorney for the third district, will represent Pierce, Chehalis and Pacific counties in the council of the next territorial legislature.

### Slaven's Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome opal pots, price 50 cents. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

## OCEAN WONDERS.

### The Revelations of a Dredging Expedition on the Eastern Coast.

[From the Sea World.]

A recent deep-sea dredging expedition off the coast of Rhode Island, on the edges of the Gulf stream, under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission, in the opinion of Prof. A. E. Verrill, proved the most successful ever sent out by this or any other country. In three days, more specimens were obtained than by any other expedition in as many months. Indeed, the English expedition on the Challenger, which was at work deep-sea dredging continuously for five years, did not accomplish more or get a larger collection.

The dredging was done from 76 to 115 miles south of Newport, in the region known on the charts as Block Island Soundings, the depth of the water being from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. The fish-hawk was used to good advantage, as was also the beam-trawl. Fish swimming at the bottom would be scooped in and once inside the trawl they were entangled in the pockets, that prevented their escape. The trawl would be thrown out and drawn along behind the steamer, making a swath half a mile long and twelve to fifteen feet wide. Two barrels of alcohol a day was used in the preservation of specimens. To put them in shape will be the work of weeks. To thoroughly arrange and classify the thousands of specimens obtained will occupy the commission all winter. Most of this work will be conducted at New Haven by Professor Verrill and his assistants.

Eighteen specimens of fish were discovered heretofore unknown and undescribed, besides others known to Greenland and Northern Europe, not to our coast; also a wonderful variety of crabs, shrimp and lobster like creatures, some of them very handsome and forty species of them entirely new. One hundred and fifty-five different kinds of shells, 115 of them not before known on this part of the coast, 65 not known as inhabitants of American waters, and 30 wholly unknown to scientists heretofore, were obtained. In addition, two new kinds of devil fish, one about a foot long; 200 specimens of a new and pretty squid, and 20 new kinds of star-fish were taken. Of these star-fish, thousands of specimens were netted, some of exceeding beauty.

Quite a number of new species of corals were caught, some of them being brought up by the bushel. Of fan coral some beautiful specimens were obtained. Hundreds of sea-anemones, brilliantly colored, some of them measuring a foot across, delighted the eyes of the men of science. One strange discovery was a worm inhabiting a quill like a goose-quill. The quills were about a foot long, and soon after being taken out of the water grew so hard that they could be and were used for pens. They stood in the mud at the bottom of the sea. The worms inside were opal color, and when taken out of their strange tenements, glistened and presented rather pretty appearance, so far as color was concerned. They were raked up by thousands, and none of the scientific men ever heard of them before.

The discovery was made that the tile-fish is plentier than the cod. A Gloucester fisherman last winter hauled in the first tile-fish. Since then a few have been caught. Prof. Verrill, however, caught three with a perpendicular trawl line. On opening their stomachs he found therein some of the rare crustaces that abounded thereabouts, and he knew that it was their feeding ground. He is satisfied that they are plentier there in season than codfish off Block island. One of the three fish caught weighed fifty pounds. The tile-fish, as described by Prof. Verrill, is a magnificent fish of a light yellow-brown color, shaped like a sea bass, and spotted all over with yellow. It is fine eating, and he is convinced that it is destined to become a favorite market fish, now that it is known where it can be readily caught.

All of the fish caught by the dredges have gone to the headquarters of the commission at Washington. The other specimens were taken to New Haven by the Fish Hawk on returning from Newport, and the various specimens will be made up and distributed among the museums of the country, the first choice going to the National Museum at Washington, the second to the Peabody Museum at New Haven, the third to the museum at Cambridge, and so on. A complete and detailed report will also be made by the commission.

The records of the temperature at different depths were also made with great care. At a depth of from 100 to 142½ fathoms the temperature was usually from 51 degrees to 53 degrees Fahrenheit. From 142½ to 325 fathoms it was from 42 to 48 degrees, and at 500 fathoms it was 40 degrees. The pressure at 500 fathoms or over was very great—sufficient to crush and press together the wood that encased the thermometer until it was a shapeless mass, and to so press the rope used to lower the instrument that it came up hardened and squeezed together until it resembled a bar of metal.

In the nine years the commission has been established it has dredged in 2,000 localities (both shallow and deep waters) between Long Island sound and Halifax, and out as far as 200 miles; but never before did they have such good luck as last month on the Fish Hawk.

### Carlyle's Influence.

Mr. James Russell Lowell remembers that thirty years ago Thackeray said to him, "Carlyle is my master." The other day he saw in a magazine that Ruskin makes the same observation. The coincidence, the difference between Thackeray and Ruskin being remembered, only showed, he thought, the universality of Carlyle's influence. He meant to say that Carlyle approached different men on different sides, which was one of the strongest marks that could be mentioned of genius. Carlyle had found an approach to their intellects and to their hearts—to the intellects and hearts of a great variety of men of different nations. He had introduced a new style—a peculiarly English style—of looking at things, quite as much as Sir Walter Scott introduced a new style of novel-writing. Sir Walter Scott, he considered, was the greatest story-teller of the age. Carlyle had the surprising gift of expressing poetic thought in prose.

### THE FAMOUS OPERA SINGERS.

Annie Louise Carey and Clara Louise Kellogg are beyond question the most famous opera singers of modern times. In fact they have been acknowledged to be the leaders of their profession, as well as ladies of large experience and particularly good taste. They have probably traveled more extensively than any ladies on the stage, and, as a consequence, have had excellent opportunities of judging of the merits of different countries and their productions. It is certainly a very great credit to California and the balmy semi-tropical climate of the Pacific to have had them pronounce Slaven's Yosemite Cologne by far the best they have ever used in any country. For sale by Woodward, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

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40 Cases genuine Rhine Wine. Rhine Wine by the Gallon during the Next Two Weeks. Chateau Yquem, very fine. Mumm's, Heidsick and Cal. Champagne. French and Cal. Wines, warranted pure, are offered for sale.
C. A. BURCHARDT,
36 and 44 Washington street.

Catarrhal
DISEASE
Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important facts:
1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and usually constitutional.
2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.
3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.
4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, and Consumption.
5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.
6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucous wherever located.
Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:
Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!
J. W. DAVENPORT, The Dalles, Oregon. "The only article which cures."
C. H. MANNING, Fall River Mills, Cal. "Cured 20 years' Catarrh."
DR. F. N. CLARK, Dentist, with Dr. Brewer, 5 Montgomery st., San Francisco. Cured of 15 years' Catarrh.
CHAS. NOVEMS, Wilmington, Cal. Cured of 5 years' Catarrh.
J. W. PURCELL, Golden City, Col. Member of family cured of 25 years' Catarrh.
REV. C. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble st., Brooklyn, N. Y. "A Radical Cure."
S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.
MRS. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.
REV. GEO. A. REES, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."
REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I. "Worth ten times the cost."
REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y. "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y. for $1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for $7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

INSURANCE.
OREGON & WASHINGTON TERRITORY BRANCH
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital - - - - $5,000,000
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U.S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon ... $50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. ... 25,000
W. F. BROWN,
MANAGER.
No. 7 First St., Portland.

Fire Insurance Agency
Imperial,
London,
Northern,
Queen
Insurance Companies of London and Liverpool.
Deposit in Oregon ... $200,000
Cash Assets Exceed Thirty-Six Millions Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine Thousand Dollars ... $36,789,000 00
JOINT POLICY, issued by the four companies.
Office 29 and 31 Front St., Portland, Or.
CORBITT & MACLEAY, General Agents.
EDWARD HALL, Manager.

Marine Insurance.
The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital ... $10,000,000
Surplus over Capital ... 2,534,128
Deposit in Oregon ... 50,000
This staunch company having recently complied with the laws of the State, and established an agency in Portland, the undersigned is prepared to accept risks AND WRITE POLICIES on shipments of Grain, Salmon and other merchandise to Europe.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent, No. 5 First Street.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 23, 1880. s23dtf

UNION
Insurance Company,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital ... $750,000
Branch Office for Oregon—102 First St., Portland, Oregon.
W. S. CALDWELL, Agent.

INCORPORATED 1864.
Home Mutual Insurance Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
FIRE ONLY.
Losses Paid Since Organ'n $1,334,633
Losses Paid in Oregon in Six Years, - $162,363
OREGON BRANCH OFFICE,
GEO. L. STORY, Manager,
Southeast corner First and Stark Sts.

INSURANCE BROKERS.
RISKS TAKEN TO ANY AMOUNT, AND DISTRIBUTED amongst the soundest companies, at the lowest rates, without extra cost to the insured.
CLARK & UPTON, 8 Washington St. jan4d10

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING JAN 17 1881

## HOBBIES IN GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

[illegible] express their [illegible] of things with as much dogmatism as [illegible] half form [illegible] theories [illegible] innovations and isms. Such persons are always getting hold of that which they nurse till the idea takes complete possession of them and then no matter how wild and absurd or impracticable it may be they start it as the one of the great verities for which they are ready at all times [illegible] Quixote [illegible] Thus the man of one idea is not only the most ready but always the most dogmatic of talkers. The thing against which he is running his tilt is always a thing of inveterate evil that has long contributed to the enslavement of mankind and he comes forth as a champion to strike a blow for intellectual liberty and for reformation or amendment of an oppressive system whose effect is to dwarf man's intellect and moral nature and to prevent him from rising to the fulfillment of his high destiny. He pities or commiserates those who don't give themselves up to great ideas of reform as he does. An enthusiast for the innovation which happens for the time to engage his attention he has small patience with those who find the present order tolerably fit and content themselves to work in it comfortably as it is rather than fool away their time in chimerical efforts to change it. All this we may as well say at this point as anent another communication on "spelling reform" which we print to-day and which with these comments is given space more because of lack of matter just now than from the utility of the subject. Of course the person who is devoted to innovation—which he always calls reform—can never be satisfied with any of the reasons urged against it. The more pointed and forcible the reasons are the more his combativeness is excited. Then one may expect assertion dogmatism, pertness and pretty much everything except that which should proceed from a sober sense of the state and nature of the question. We have but a word or two to add on the subject itself as it is not one of sufficient practical importance to justify long discourse. All that need be said further may be summed up in the conclusion, first, that the proposed "reform" is not desirable, and second, that it is not practicable. It is not desirable chiefly for the reasons heretofore given—reasons which, however insufficient to those who insist on their hobby of "spelling reform," are nevertheless perfectly good for nineteen out of every twenty who have competent literary knowledge. It is not practicable since the general use of printing has substantially fixed the form of words, or rather is perpetuating them in the form of their historic use thus arresting what might be called natural phonetic change. Moreover, we have never yet seen an advocate of "spelling reform" who was competent to teach his own principles to the extent of carrying them into practice. It is far easier for every one of them to write by the usual method than to employ any one of the numerous and clashing systems of "fonetiks," a fact which refutes at once the assumption that the received method is excessively difficult and should be discarded on that account. The form of words is settled by their history and usage, not by convention, and it is only visionary people who expect to reduce our whole system to chaos and reconstruct out of the materials another system founded upon an agreed plan as to the sound and power of letters and the spelling of words. In fact it may be dismissed with contempt, as one of the quackeries of the time. The few who make themselves advocates of this "reform" may think it a matter of great importance, but the average judgment regards it as merely whimsical, and, so far as being convinced by the sonorous smithery of words, sees at once that nothing is more barren and profitless.

W S

## SIGNS HOPEFUL, AND OTHERWISE.

The quiet demeanor of a very large class of the people of our southern states since the presidential election is an indication that a salutary lesson has been learned at last, and gives leave to hope that there will not again be an attempt to carry a political contest by raising sectional issues. And notwithstanding these signs, there is still reason enough to think that there are too many who, instead of having their eyes opened and their judgments convinced by recent events, have only been made thereby still more bigoted and intolerant. Otherwise it would be hard to account for the existence of such rabid publications as still appear in that section, and which certainly must exist to meet a demand. Among these may be named the paper known as the Solid South, published at Memphis. This journal, established since the election, boldly announces its hostility to the government and the union, and on that ground asks the support of southern men. It calls upon the southern people in these terms: "Destroy the demoralizing free school system. Enter an oath of eternal hostility to the stalwarts until that party is purged of its treasonable heresies. Fling policy to the winds whenever it conflicts with principle. Glorify the doctrines of Jefferson and Jefferson Davis—hurrah for the bonnie blue. Inculcate into the minds of the children that the south was right, right, and forever right, in its conflict with the murderous moss-troopers of Yankeedom. Make treason odious by making the memory of the Lincolns, Stantons, and John Browns forever infamous. Nullify the war legislation of Yankeedom. Obey no law that usurps a single power or prerogative of a state. Preserve state sovereignty at the cost of the general government itself, if need be. Quell the turbulent time-trimmers in the party by relegating them to the rear. Stand by the rights of secession at whatever risk. Teach in school, college and university, through the press, and in the forum that the union is simply a partnership that can be constitutionally dissolved whenever one or more of the states shall so demand. Unfurl the state flag high over the paltry stars and stripes. Withdraw southern trade from Yankee markets and transfer it to the old world. Extirpate the mud-sucking policy bummers from the party camp and councils and yield never a democratic truth or democratic teaching of the past." Doubtless every representative southern man would say that these doctrines are repudiated by "the good people" of his section, and at the same time hold in abhorrence by them. And beyond question this would be true of many, and we should hope of the larger number. Still so long as such journals as the Solid South can find not only countenance, but substantial support and advertising patronage even in the comparatively conservative city of Memphis, the people of the north may be pardoned for believing that many citizens of the cotton states are not quite so tired of sectional strife as they continually pretend to be and ought in fact to be.

## THE EXPRESS BUSINESS

Alvin Adams, founder of the Adams express company, is commonly regarded as the originator of the great express business as now carried on in the United States. This doubtless is true yet he borrowed the idea which has been developed into so vast a system from William F Harnden a Massachusetts boy who commenced on the fourth of July 1839 to travel between New York and Boston doing errands for business men. His original stock in trade was a valise. As business increased he procured a hand cart and eventually [illegible] Adams [illegible] Harnden [illegible] Harnden's [illegible] England [illegible] enough to foresee that unless he made friends with them and utilized them they would [illegible] swamp him and leave him with an empty desk and valise. In 1840 he [illegible] of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. In [illegible] the foundation of the express business of this country was laid. Although Harnden was the originator Adams was the founder. The California [illegible] Other companies started up among them the Overland California express which by the use of relays of Indian ponies and hardy men carrying only ten pounds weight and making 200 miles per day transported over land to Sacramento in ten days. The telegraph in 1861 however superseded this company which was glad to retire from the field after losing $200,000 for its stockholders. The war of the rebellion gave the express business an enormous impulse not only in the transaction of private business but also in the service of the government which used it as a means of transporting munitions of war, large sums of money and official instructions.

Adams died three or four years ago. It is only forty years since he and Harnden were running round for merchants with their valises and hand-carts and yet to-day the gigantic corporations engaged in the express business have their offices and agents carrying valuables to the amount of $20,000,000 per day. The amount of capital invested in the business is not less than $30,000,000. There are 18,000 men engaged in conducting the business. The companies cover more than 60,000 miles of railroad and their messengers daily travel 40,000 miles. They employ 5000 horses and there are over 8000 offices. It is rare that a founder of a great public business ever lives to see it reach anything like a complete development, or become a great public necessity, but Mr Adams did. It is not only a wonderful growth, but it has become as much as essential of the growth of American cities and towns as the telegraph and railroad.

## CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The house of representatives now consists of 293 members. By the Springer apportionment bill the number is left at 293 which can be increased only by admission of new states. Our dispatch on the subject was not clear, and we are indebted to the San Francisco Bulletin for an intelligent statement of the results to follow the readjustment. The states which will lose one member of congress each are these, viz: Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont and Tennessee. In addition Pennsylvania loses two members of congress and New York three. Here is a total loss of seventeen members of congress distributed as follows: Twelve northern and five southern. These seventeen votes Mr Springer reapportions as follows: One member of congress each to Arkansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia, two each to Minnesota and Nebraska, and three each to Kansas and Texas. The reapportionment so far as the old sectional lines are concerned is seven to southern states and ten to northern states. This arrangement makes a net gain of four members of congress from the south over the last apportionment. If this be a just distribution, it follows that the south increased in population during the last ten years faster than the north and that not relatively but absolutely. But this is hardly credible. If nothing else, nearly a half million of immigrants arrived during the past year in northern ports. There is no record or proof that they traveled south. Those that arrived previous to the taking of the census were enumerated and presumably credited to the north. The same is true of the immigration of the past ten years, but still the south is to gain rather than lose power under the new apportionment. From this view of the case the Bulletin is of the opinion that if Springer's bill should pass the president would veto it. He could not, however, unless it were made to appear that the apportionment were not in accord with the official census. For the census as reported will probably stand. It may be, however, that the ratio will give the south an advantage in the fractions, which would constitute a partial reason for opposing the bill.

Mrs F F Victor has an article in the West Shore for January on "The Nomenclature of Puget Sound," which attempts to controvert the theory recently developed in the Californian, that Juan De Fuca, the supposed discoverer of the straits of that name connecting the Pacific ocean and Puget Sound is a myth, and the stories of his career and discoveries a mere tale of romance. Mrs Victor says that in 1592 the viceroy of Mexico, acting for the Spanish government, fitted out an expedition to explore the northwest coast of this continent and to take possession of it in the name of the Spanish sovereign. The command of this expedition was given to Juan De Fuca, a Greek pilot, who, after the custom of adventuresome spirits of his day had entered the service of Spain, then the strongest and most enterprising maritime power of Europe. In cruising along the coast De Fuca discovered the straits which now bear his name, but he was nearly a degree out of his reckoning and the location of the straits was so erroneously reported on his charts. Subsequent expeditions calling in at the latitude of the erroneous location on the charts failed to find the openings discovered by De Fuca, and so the story soon passed for a sailor's yarn. It was not until nearly two hundred years later that his discovery was vindicated, and it is of interest that it was by an American captain who had but just succeeded to the command of a vessel which Capt Gray, the discoverer of our noble river, had left to become master of the Columbia. Hence it is that to a Greek, Apostolos Valerinos—for the name of "Juan De Fuca" was assumed in connection with his Spanish service—we are indebted for the name of that remarkable arm of the sea leading into the finest body of water in the world. Mrs Victor's statements in this matter are peculiarly worthy of attention from her wide study and knowledge of subjects relating to the northwest. Still as it appears to us the doubt cast upon De Fuca's claim by the article in the Californian is not removed by Mrs Victor. That claim rests upon an exceedingly slender thread of story as the Californian showed and is nowhere supported by a single document or fact of Spanish or Mexican history.

Notwithstanding the cumulative evidence upon the inadequacy of the present force of the regular army there are those who continue to clamor for its further reduction. Among journals the New York Sun loudly demands it and there is a bill pending in the present congress to reduce the whole force to about 17,000 men with a corresponding scheme of contraction in its regimental organization. The extra [illegible] [illegible] in the army [illegible] [illegible] the days of Adams, Jefferson [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Falstaff [illegible] grateful nation.

Representative King of Louisiana, who was bulldozed into congress at the expense of Mr Lanier, has [illegible] an opponent [illegible] satisfied with that, preferred charges against Lanier who is collector of internal revenue. These charges have been investigated and are found to be not sustained. It would seem that the next step would be to investigate the connection of Congressman King with the death of Lanier's partner who was assassinated by mistake instead of Lanier himself the night before the election.

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**DIED.**

In this city Jan 15th Alfred, only child of Otto and Sophie Conrad, aged 11 months and 17 days.

In this city, Jan 6 1881 Eva, second and last child of A and L Labbe, aged 4 years 2 months.

Funeral to-day Jan 17th at 10 o'clock A M from residence of John Labbe cor Seventh and C streets.

## NEW TO-DAY.

**RUCHINGS**—A NEW LOT OF ILLUSION Tarlton Lace and Crepe Lisse Ruchings for neck sleeve and skirt at GODD & KING'S 187 Third st.

**WANTED.**

10 MEN TO WORK BUILDING COAL SHEDS for the Oswego [illegible] Company at Oswego. T R WORTHINGTON j17d6t

**WANTED**

SITUATION TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 110 Washington st.

**THE SCANDINAVIAN BEER HALL.**

HAS CHANGED HANDS—IT NOW CALLED Puget Sound Exchange. Mack and Charley and Uncle Bill from Seattle, are on hand to wait on their friends.

**LOST.**

A BLACK AND TAN GORDON SETTER SLUT two years old has been missing since the 2d inst. Number of license and name of P T Lomax on the collar. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to the Cosmopolitan saloon corner of First and Alder streets. j17d1f

**NOTICE.**

**Oregonian Railway Co., Limited.**

PORTLAND, Jan 17 1881

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THERE WILL BE no regular passenger and freight trains between Ray's landing and Brownsville.

J M FILLMORE Gen Sup't j17d1f

## ST. HELEN'S HALL,

**PORTLAND, OREGON,**

**A BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS**

The Easter Term begins Wednesday, Jan. 19. For terms apply to MISS RODNEY Principal. j1d12t

## NEW CLOTHING HOUSE.

We respectfully inform Merchants that we will open, on February 1st, 1881, with a complete assortment of

**MEN & BOYS' CLOTHING,**

Which we will offer to the trade at

**LOWEST SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.**

**A. B. ELFELT & CO.,**

3 and 5 North Front St., Portland.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURE!

**THE RELATIONS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL,**

BY

**MAJOR A. F. SEARS,**

Engineer in Chief Oregonian Railway,

At the Chapel of the Unitarian Church, corner Seventh and Yamhill streets,

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19th,**

At 7 30 o'clock.

KEY NOTE—"The body constitutes a free state of individual subjects, with equal rights but unequal capacities."—Virchow

Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures $1,00

Single Lectures .......... 25

## AUCTION SALE.

We are instructed to sell,

AT SALESROOM,

**ON TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1881,**

On account of departure,

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

**Of All Descriptions.**

**GILMAN & CO.,**

AUCTIONEERS.

**TURN HALLE.**

## DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT

**RAFFLING OFF OF SHARES**

AND

**GRAND BALL!**

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN 19, 1881**

Will be repeated by general request

**DER WELDERER!**

Drama in five acts

To be succeeded by a Grand Ball and raffling off of shares.

**Admission 50c per person.** Reserved seats to be had at Alisky & Hegele's. Curtain will rise at 8 sharp. Dancing commences at 10 o'clock. j17d3t

**FOR SALE.**

A BUSINESS IN HEALTHY [illegible] CENTRALLY LOcated which is paying handsomely. Regular profits every month. No better investment in the country and all for $800, easy terms. This would [illegible] recommend as figures don't lie. This leaves one per cent in the [illegible] $800 takes everything, stock trade fixtures and all. No sternwheel grocery store either. Call at once if you wish to buy. PERRY & WHITE Real Estate Agents 130 First st. [illegible] jan12d6tned

**NOTICE.**

THE AMADOR MEAT MARKET COR FOURTH and E streets will be opened on Monday Jan 1 with an assortment of Fresh Meats. Patronage solicited. W J WEBER

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**AMUSEMENTS**

## NEW MARKET THEATER.

Positively for Six Nights Only and Saturday Matinee

Commencing Monday Evening Jan 17 1881 with three changes of programme during the week.

MR ROBERT McWADE

MR ROBERT McWADE

MR ROBERT McWADE

[illegible]

RIP VAN WINKLE

RIP VAN WINKLE

RIP VAN WINKLE

The Vagabond of the Catskill Mountains.

Monday and Tuesday Rip Van Winkle

Wednesday & Thursday The Knights of Arthur or Conner the Rush Dick with Force Eyes.

Friday and Saturday Night Poodles Purdy Miles Dick with 111 Eyes.

**Saturday Matinee—Rip Van Winkle.**

[illegible] Reserve Seats at [illegible] Music Store First street. Box Office now open

## MASONIC HALL.

## LECTURE.

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1881

**MOST REV. CHAS. J. SEGHERS, D. D.,**

Will deliver a lecture in the above [illegible] of the Charity Fund of the

ST VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY,

On the very interesting subject of

**MIRACLES !**

Admission .......... Fifty Cents.

Tickets can be had of members of the Society and at the principal book and music stores of the city. j14dtd

**WANTS.**

A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION to do housework in city or country. Address Swede, this office. j15d3t

**WANTED**

BY 2 SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS, SITUATIONS TO do chamberwork and cooking. Apply at No 46 Tenth st. about 2 P M. j15d2t

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WOULD LIKE A SITUation in hardware store. Address H, Portland. d17d1m

**TO LET.**

**TO LET.**

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT. APPLY at 172 Yamhill street. j14d1f

**FOR SALE.**

**SPLENDID CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.**

$1000 GROCERY STORE—AN ESTABlished paying business, ground lease of four years, $10 per month, buildings consisting of store dwelling house and barn included. Apply to PITT & TRUMAN Newmarket Block. j13d1m

**DRUG STORE FOR SALE.**

GOOD LOCALITY, DOING AN EXCELLENT prescription business. For particulars, terms, etc. apply to HODGE, DAVIS & CO. o26dtf

**FOR SALE.**

ONE SMITH MOLDING MACHINE, 8-INCH Planer 3 sides has been used only two months. Also 1 Circular Saw Machine, 1 Emery Grinder and 1 jig saw frame. Also a quantity of door and window frames and porch columns, suitable for a first-class house. For further particulars address W DALTON, East Portland, assignee of estate of Theo. Kruenenger. n24dtf

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP**

MR F W STECHHAN HAS THIS DAY SOLD transferred and released his interest in the firm of D W Prentice & Co to the senior partner D W Prentice who assumes all liabilities of the firm and is authorized to collect all debts due the firm. The business will be continued under the firm name of D W Prentice & Co.

D W PRENTICE,
F W STECHHAN.

Portland, Jan. 12 1881. j14t

Referring to the above notice, I would respectfully thank the public in this city and throughout Oregon and Washington for their liberal patronage extended to the late firm. In withdrawing I cheerfully recommend my friends to continue their favors to my successor Mr D W Prentice. F W STECHHAN

**REMOVAL.**

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR PLANING MILL from 2d C street to the commodious building, cor First and G streets, one block below the Clarendon. We have added the latest improved machinery and are prepared to fill all orders with promptness. Prices reasonable. jan5d1m JOHNSON & CO

**NOTICE.**

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated ourselves together as partners in the practice of the law under the firm name of Whalley, Fechheimer & Ach.

Dated this 1st day of January A. D 1881

J W WHALLEY
M W FECHHEIMER,
HENRY ACH

j14d10t

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of Welch & Christensen is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN WELCH
L CHRISTENSEN

Martin Winch having purchased the interest of J Welch, the business will be carried on under the firm name of Winch & Christensen at the old stand No. 11 Front street. The new firm will pay all bills and collect all money due the firm. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm will confer a favor by settling the same at once, as we are desirous of settling the old accounts.

MARTIN WINCH
L CHRISTENSEN

j14d3t

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned under the firm name of J Madder & Co. in the ownership of the Oregon City Brewery in Oregon City, and the Oregon City Depot Saloon, 244 First street and the First National Saloon, First street, Portland Oregon was on Saturday, the 8th day of January, 1881 dissolved by mutual consent. J Madder or Rudolph Lundblad are either authorized to collect the debts and settle the liabilities due the late firm.

JACOB MADDER,
R. LUNDBLAD.

j14d6t

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**

MR. S. REDLICH HAS THIS DAY SOLD HIS interest in the firm of L. Goldsmith & Co to the remaining partners, L. and M. Goldsmith who assume all liabilities of the firm and are authorized to collect all debts due the firm. L. GOLDSMITH & CO.

Portland, Dec. 1, 1880. d5dtf

**DISSOLUTION NOTICE.**

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned under the name of FRANKLIN BROS. & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, M and J. Franklin having sold out their entire interest to L Harmon, partner of the said firm who will continue the business at the old stand and will pay all liabilities and collect all monies due the firm.

M. FRANKLIN,
J. FRANKLIN,
L. HARMON.

Portland, Jan 1, 1881

N. B.—All debts due the above not settled within thirty days from date, will be placed in the hands of a collector. L. HARMON, Successor to Franklin Bros. & Co. j1d1m

**LOST.**

**LOST.**

A BROWN AND WHITE SPOTTED SETTER Dog. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to 55 Second street. j13d1f

**LOST.**

AND PAYMENT STOPPED ON CHECK MADE by Charles F Powell, 1st Lieut of Engineers, dated Nov 17 1880 (No. 414) for $100, made in favor of John Jansen and indorsed to EVERDING & FARRELL.

**PROFESSIONAL CARDS.**

**JOSEPH H. SHINN,**

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER and REAL Estate Agent, (late Register State Lands, La Grande District) Union, Union county Oregon. State and Government lands in Union and Baker counties selected for purchasers and locators. dec5d6m

**C. H. WHEELER, M. D.**

AGENT FOR GENUINE BOVINE VACCINE virus. Fresh virus received every 10 days. Office cor First and Ash sts., over Pfunder's drug store. d11m

**JAMES GLEASON,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW. ROOM 3, [illegible] & Hegele's building First street between Alder and Morrison. jan3d1m

**BENJAMIN I. COHEN,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Editor Northwestern Law Journal and Real Estate Reporter. 150 First street opposite Occidental, Portland, Oregon. dec14

D. M. CONLEY .......... J C LEASURE,

**CONLEY & LEASURE,**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELOR AT LAW Pendleton Oregon. Criminal Law and Collections Specialties. Charges Reasonable. Will Practice in all the Courts of Oregon. nov6d1m

**C. H UPTON & WM H UPTON,**

Attorneys-at-Law,

Walla Walla, W T

Special attention paid to collection at Pendleton, Centerville, Weston and Milton Oregon, Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax and [illegible] W T. o13d1m

**O. B. BIRD, M. D.,**

**HOMEOPATHIC**

**Physician, Obstetrician & Surgeon,**

Sixth St., above Yamhill.

(Diagonally opposite Postoffice.) Office with basement. Separate entrance.

Office hours 8 to 1, 3 to 4, 6 to 7. jan5d1m

**PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING.**

A FEW WELL FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN or man and wife can be had at MRS WOOLARD'S, Third street bet. Ash and Pine. j10d1m

**FOUND.**

PICKED UP A FERRY BOAT WITH A SMALL boat attached, one boat was painted blue inside and out, the other blue outside and white inside. Also four white ash oars. Enquire at Jacobs' hotel or of A Bowman, Weidler's Mill. Owners can have property by paying charges. j14t

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REMNANTS.

M. B. & CO.

No matter how carefully goods may be handled in a large and rushing business like ours, Remnents and Odd Lots always accumulate, and some goods will become

Soiled, Rumpled, Out of Fold and Off of Rollers.

STOCK TAKING BRINGS ALL THESE THINGS TO LIGHT

M. B. & CO.

We have done this season forty per cent. more business than last season and have a proportionately larger lot of

Remnants and Odd Lots.

M. B. & CO.

We do not intend to carry them; the more speedily we dispose of them the better it will be for us.

Now Observe
OUR NOVEL PLAN
And do not Fail to take Advantage of the
OPPORTUNITY
Offered you.

On the 19th day of November, we purchased from STRASSBURGER, PFEIFER & CO., the largest importers of New York, an elegant line of Christmas goods, owing to Railroad delay the goods did not reach us until

NEW YEAR DAY.

We have no Room for them!
We do not want them!
We did not value them in Stock Taking,

And we intend to give them all away in connection with our Sale of REMNANTS AND ODD LOTS.

M. B. & CO.

The Renmants are marked at the NOMINAL PRICE at which we valued them in the Stock Taking, and in addition to the evident bargains in

Remnants of Dress Goods.
Remnants of Muslins.
Remnants of Silks.
Remnants of Laces.
Remnants of Ribbons.
Remnants of Flannels.
Odd Lots of Boots and Shoes.

YOU ARE INVITED TO

Help Yourself.

Mellis Bros. & Co.

Any person purchasing two dollars and fifty cents worth or over of Remnants will be entitled to select a delayed Christmas article from our table

TABLE No. 1.

Any person purchasing five dollars worth or over of Remnants will be entitled to select a delayed Christmas article from our

TABLE No. 2.

Any person purchasing ten dollars worth or over of Remnants will be entitled to select a delayed Christmas article from our

TABLE No. 3.

Another Table will be arranged for prices above and below those mentioned so that every puachaser of Remnants will be equally well treated

Odd Suits of Pants and Vests.
Odd Lots of Shoes.
Odd Lots of Buttons.
Odd Lots of Neckwear
Odd Numbers of Corsets
Odd Lots of White Shirts.
Odd Lots of Gloves
Odd Lots of Merino Underwear.

ALL AT
Nominal Prices
TO
Clear Stock.

MELLIS BROS. & CO.,

126 First and 127 Front Streets.

Sale begins at nine o'clock Tuesday Morning, Store closes at 7 o'clock sharp

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AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

OSCAR KILBOURN,
AUCTIONEER,
62 First St., next cor. Pine. P.O. Box [illegible]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission MERCHANTS,
No. 42 First Street, bet. Pine and Ash,
Auction Sales of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, &c.
Regular Sale Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAYTON, HALL & LAMBERSON,
WHOLESALE
HARDWARE
Scroll Sawyers' Materials a Specialty.

194 First St., Portland.

IMPORTANT
TO PERSONS WANTING
HARDWARE,
DOORS, WINDOWS AND
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES

HAVING BOUGHT THE WHOLE [illegible] Hardware, etc., of Mr. J. B. L[illegible] very much lower than the same [illegible] laid down from Eastern markets, I [illegible] same IN LOTS TO SUIT.

At Sheldon's Old Corner, [illegible]

For a smaller amount of money than any other place (I believe) in the [illegible] only.

P. S.—DEALERS can buy any [illegible] prices to suit the closest buyer [illegible] customer.

EXTRA [illegible]
EASTERN [illegible]
Fresh by Every [illegible]
SERVED IN ANY [illegible]
AT OUR
CONFECTIONERY [illegible] SALOON
145 First [illegible]
EASTERN OYSTERS
OLYMPIA OYSTERS
ALISKY & [illegible]

Oxford Oyster [illegible]
WE ARE STILL [illegible] 60 First Street, [illegible] EASTERN, OLYMPIA [illegible] WATER BAY [illegible] in every [illegible] MRS. WALL[illegible]

A New Thing, and [illegible]
E. S. GLOV[illegible]
Patent Combination [illegible]
PORTRAIT AND [illegible]
Novelty, [illegible]
Practical in its workings [illegible] ple in its construction [illegible] will never wear out [illegible] objections to the old [illegible]
A. B. COWAN[illegible]
General Agents for [illegible] First Street, Portland, [illegible]

Just Received [illegible]
AT
MRS. PILG[illegible]
153 First Street, [illegible]

Theatrical [illegible]
ALSO
A full line of Gold and Silver [illegible]

MERCHANTS [illegible] NOTICE
And send your [illegible]
S. L. STONE,
FOR
LEMONS, LIMES, ORANGES
Figs, Dates, [illegible]

M [illegible] PHILADELPHIA [illegible]
Orders promptly [illegible]
COR. [illegible]

I HAVE THIS DAY [illegible] my Poultry and [illegible] Dated Portland, Jan. [illegible]

DANIEL HARVE[illegible]
(SUCCESSOR TO W S FAIRB[illegible])
Wholesale and Retail [illegible]
POULTRY, GAME [illegible] AND OYSTERS
Stalls 11 and 12, Central Market
PORTLAND OREGON

T. H. CHANDLER,
(Removed to 56 Front St.) Importer & [illegible]
IN
Woodenware, Willow-ware and [illegible]
Twines, Paper, Paper Bags, [illegible] Stationery, etc., etc., etc.

INFORMATION WANTED [illegible]
OF PATRICK BRENNAN [illegible] who when last heard from [illegible] Pennsylvania, and at an early age [illegible] one of the Sisters Orphan Asylums [illegible] if living Patrick about 21 years [illegible] Any one furnishing information [illegible] discovery of their whereabouts will [illegible] warded by their Aunt BRIDGET [illegible] land Oregon (Pennsylvania and [illegible] ring Mass. papers please copy)

AH FOO & CO.,
46 Alder Street, Portland, Or.
CONTRACTORS FOR CHINESE LABOR
Any number of skilled laborers furnished at short notice.
Apply at store or at law office of [illegible] Dekum's building First and Washington [illegible]

---

passing.

Gandipo approached the croupier discreetly, and slid the note on the table, saying, mezzo voce, "Two hundred on the red."

The red won, and 400 francs were

LONDON, Jan 7

[illegible] ing cargoes—Steady with fair demand [illegible] goes on passage and for shipment—Slow [illegible] ark Lane wheat—Steady [illegible] Good cargoes red winter off coast per 450 pounds, 46s 3d

Country markets—Firmer

Liverpool spot—Quiet but steady

[illegible] March 2, 1867 for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and liabilities and other claims provable [illegible] and that the [illegible] day of January [illegible] assigned for the hearing of the same before H H Northup [illegible] Register in Bankruptcy at his office in Portland in said district when and where any person may attend and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

R H LAMSON
Clerk of U S District Court W

jan5d3tlaw

Machinists & Iron Founders,
Cor. Front and Main Sts., Portland.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist and Saw Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. Pattern Making, Blacksmithing. Repairing done promptly.

[illegible] LAND, HOLDS MY Power of Attorney, [illegible] is the only person authorized to incur any liability [illegible] absence from the [illegible]
J B [illegible]

317 ACRES [illegible] will sell [illegible] good wheat land [illegible]

M P Watson, Kil[illegible] W H. Pumphrey, Seattle
[illegible] G F Raymond, Seabeck
J D Olmsted [illegible] G W Rigney, Steilacoom
W Moreland [illegible]

REOPENING OF THE
CLARENDON HOTEL
Portland, Or., Monday, July 12.
ZIEBER & KNOWLES PROPRIETORS.
Located opposite all the Railroad and Steamer offices. Sits at Cars pass the house every few [illegible] Free Coach to and from the house [illegible] free to guests.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1881.

## CITY.

**VESSELS ARRIVED.**—The steamer E. N. Cooke, Capt. [illegible], arrived here yesterday, having in tow the [illegible] bark Prudence. This vessel came from San Francisco in ballast and is under charter to load wheat for Europe. The Prudence came from [illegible] to San Francisco, where she remained for some time seeking charter. The Cooke left Astoria Saturday morning and arrived here yesterday at 1 P. M. The vessel was brought in charge of Capt. Gilman, the old pioneer pilot. The steamer Oklahama arrived here yesterday at the same time, having in tow the English bark Clearstres. This vessel also came in ballast from San Francisco and will probably load with grain for Europe.

**POCKET PICKED.**—A few days ago a widow lady living in East Portland had her pocket picked by some sneak thief, and was relieved of about $15. Mrs. Kelly had been over to this city, where she did some shopping. When she crossed the ferry boat it was crowded with foot passengers. When about midway of the river the boat ran against some drift wood, which occasioned some delay and caused a slight commotion among the passengers. During the excitement the lady thinks her pocket must have been picked. Of course there was no clue to the thief.

**HOUSE ENTERED.**—The office of Dr. McNally, in East Portland, was entered a few nights ago by some member of the light-fingered brigade who relieved the old gentleman of eighty dollars in gold. The doctor retired as usual in the evening, leaving eighty dollars in gold in the right hip pocket of his pants, and two dollars and fifty cents in change in the left hip pocket. The thief very considerately left the silver and took the gold, no doubt thinking the doctor might have need of the small change before time for the bank to open next day.

**DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.**—Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, the dramatic section of the Turn Verein will repeat, by general request, the drama entitled "Der Wilderer," in five acts, to be succeeded by a grand ball and raffling off of shares. Parties holding shares of the Turn hall are especially invited to attend, as sixty shares will be raffled off on the occasion. Reserved seats to be had at Alisky & [illegible]'s. The curtain will rise at 8 P. M., sharp. Dancing commences at 10 P. M.

**GRANGE SOCIAL.**—Saturday Multnomah District Pomona Grange met at 10 o'clock A. M. at the hall in East Portland. A very enjoyable season was experienced, some time being devoted to friendly discussion. The occasion was the installation of the newly elected officers, Past State Master A. R. Shipley officiating in the ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony a royal lunch was spread by the lady members of the grange.

**STREET IMPROVEMENTS.**—The city surveyor has furnished the following estimate of work required for the improvement of Twelfth street from Columbia to Montgomery street: Excavation, 1122 cubic yards; embankment, 3078 cubic yards; new sidewalk, 1444 lineal feet; sidewalk relaid, 60 lineal feet; crosswalks, 171 lineal feet.

**Y. M. C. A.**—The meeting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon was of more than usual interest. At the earnest request of those present, evening meetings will be held during the week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings—commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

**LECTURE.**—Archbishop Seghers will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening at Masonic Hall. His subject will be "Miracles." The proceeds of the lecture will be donated to the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Archbishop Seghers is a fluent and scholarly speaker, and his effort promises to be a rare intellectual treat.

**NOT SUPERINTENDENT.**—In the list of arrivals at the St. Charles hotel, published Saturday, C. W. Young appeared as "superintendent of the Cascade [illegible]." Mr. Young is not the superintendent, and not wishing to usurp the honors of another, asks that this statement be made.

**YOUNG FOLKS' PARTY.**—On Friday evening a pleasant party was given by Master Hosea Going, for his young friends, at the residence of J. W. Going, on [illegible] and Fourth streets. The evening was spent in dancing and other social pastimes, and was thoroughly enjoyed.

**FOR THE CASCADES.**—This morning the steamer E. N. Cooke will take a large barge in tow loaded with railroad iron, bound for the Cascades. This iron belongs to the N. P. R. R. and will be forwarded as soon as possible to the front.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURE.**—Major A. F. Sears will deliver the first lecture of the course at Unitarian chapel on Wednesday evening, 19th inst. His subject will be "The Relations of Labor and Capital."

**O. R. & N. Co.**—This company makes a very important announcement to the general public, which will be found in another column. Special attention is called to the advertisement.

**RESIGNED.**—Mr. Henry Pope, of East Portland, has tendered his resignation as school clerk, and the board of directors have appointed Wm. Dalton his successor.

**[illegible] DOWN.**—The ship Bothesay Bay has about completed her cargo of grain and will be towed down the river to-morrow morning.

**U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.**—Judge Deady will deliver an opinion in this court this morning in the case of [illegible].

### AMUSEMENTS.

**RIP VAN WINKLE.**—This evening the portals of our [illegible] temple of Thespis will be thrown open to [illegible] for a short dramatic season. Mr. Robert McWade, the somewhat celebrated comedian, will make his first appearance before a Portland audience in his impersonation of Rip Van Winkle, supported by a full cast. The following is the distribution of characters:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rip Van Winkle (the Vagabond) | Robert McWade |
| [illegible] Van [illegible] | B. J. Murphy |
| [illegible] | E. Byron |
| [illegible] | Charles Davenport |
| [illegible] | Mr. Martin |
| [illegible] Stuyvesant | Master Herman Jahn |
| [illegible] | Miss Louisa Halbee |
| [illegible] (Rip's daughter) | Little Rose |
| [illegible] | Miss Schabaick |

[illegible] second act, which is the scene on the mountain, the spirit of the Hudson will be personated by [illegible]; the Dwarf of the Mountains by E. [illegible].

[illegible] third act, Alderman Knickerbocker will be personated by Mr. Byron; Lieut. Stuyvesant, (A. N.), [illegible]; Lawyer App by Mr. Wilkins; [illegible] by Mr. Davenport; Alice Knickerbocker by [illegible] Douglas; Christina Van Winkle by Miss [illegible]; Josephine by Miss Clara.

Rip Van Winkle will be produced with new music, composed expressly for this play; also with new [illegible] properties and effects. The theater will be heated throughout and every attention paid to the comfort of the audience.

[illegible] will be performed at the Saturday matinee especially for ladies and children.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

[illegible] and wife to Silas Stagg, lots 1, 2, 13 and 14, [illegible] Homestead, Jan 3, 1881—$200.

[illegible] and wife, W ½ of lot 8 B C, Caruthers' addition, [illegible] 1881—$1100.

[illegible] and wife to Lewis Rosenthal, NW ¼ of [illegible] 1 N, R 3 E, Oct 16, 1880—$800.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

[illegible] to Michael O'Connell, Dec 30, 1880.

RELEASES.

[illegible] & Tilton to W P Wetmore, SW ¼ of SW ¼ [illegible] Nov 20, 1878—$1000.

Multnomah Tribe No 3, I O R M, to Eli Morrill, [illegible] block 46, Jan 17, 1879—$150.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours.

PORTLAND, Jan. 16, 7:33 P. M.

| Place of observation | Height of Barom | Change last 24 Hours | Ther | Wind Direction | Rain fall of inches-tenth | State of weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 30.27 | 11 | 32 | E | .00 | Cloudy |
| [illegible] | 30.28 | 17 | 45 | Calm | .00 | Cloudy |

[illegible], Red Bluff and Sacramento, lines down.

### THE HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES.

[illegible], N Yamhill
Jones, Washington county
McKinney, Astoria
Forsythe, Salem
[illegible], Oregon City
Proffitt, Montana
E B Sprague, Sandy
L Carson, Eugene
D Shepherd, Washougal
B J Wittman, Kalama
W F Yancey, O & C R R
A F Barnard, N Tacoma
J P Thompson, Portland

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

Send to H. B. Litt for one of his $15, $20, $25 or $35 dresses.

L. E. Fifield & Co. announce to the merchants of [illegible] that they will open on Feb. 1st with a large and complete assortment of men's and boy's clothing.

Large stock of the Loring & Blake and Wilcox & White organs at Simon Harris'. Prices low.

Second-hand Steinway & Son piano, almost good as new, for sale very low at H. Sinsheimer's.

Take the wreck to Barbey, 37 Yamhill street, and he will make a new sewing machine of it.

Save money and get the best photographs at I. G. Davidson's, First and Yamhill streets, Portland.

[illegible] House Restaurant, under Tornado & Co.'s management. First class table. Rooms for ladies.

[illegible] 10 cents, at Smith's gallery.

[illegible] cuisine is what creates a large trade at [illegible], in the St. Charles.

[illegible].—Chestnuts, grapes, gold fish, pampas grass and candies at S. L. Stone's.

## AT A STAND.

### THE WILLAMETTE TOUCHED 21 FEET 6 INCHES.

### A Rise of 84 Inches since Midnight Friday—Situation of the Railroads—Damage in the Valley.

Contrary to all expectations, the Willamette rose at the rate of more than an inch an hour all day Saturday, Saturday night and Sunday morning until 7, when it reached twenty-one feet and six inches—a rise of two feet and ten inches since midnight Friday. It remained at a stand until 10 A. M., receded very slightly until 5 P. M., rose again a trifle, and at midnight again fell an inch from the highest point attained. The latest telegrams indicate that the river will fall slowly to-day. Results show that the quantity of rain which fell throughout the valley was much under-estimated.

#### The O. & C. R. R.

Has suffered damage all the way from Milwaukie to Roseburg. All the bridges were standing at latest reports, but the pier of the structure over the Clackamas river is partially gone, and any large drift may take it out. The Harrisburg, the Santiam and the Umpqua bridges are weakened by the loss of bents, but can be made secure with comparatively light cost and little delay. The track is washed out for a considerable distance on both sides of the Harrisburg bridge, some of the track being carried half a mile distant. There is also a big washout north of Cottage grove, half a mile long. Besides there are several small washouts and damaged culverts. The track through Clackamas bottoms is still submerged. No trains leave this morning, and there will likely be none to-morrow. With the Willamette as high as ever, active work in many places is out of the question. The waters of many tributaries having subsided, repairs to some of the weak bridges will begin in earnest this morning. Three large gangs of laborers, masons and bridge carpenters are out—one under Roadmaster DeClark, who will work from the Clackamas to Harrisburg; one under superintendent Brandt, who will work south to meet Roadmaster McKinnon, coming north from Roseburg. It is likely that by making two transfers, passengers, mail and baggage will be carried through by Thursday, possibly by Wednesday.

#### The Narrow Gauge Road.

The telegraph line of the east side division of the Oregonian Railway Company, limited, is still down and full particulars of damage are still unobtainable. The South Santiam bridge, of the same dimensions as the one over North Santiam, has gone out. Each bridge had a span of 160 feet and 240 feet of trestle. The loss occasioned by the destruction of these bridges will approximate $12,000. The track is washed out in several places between Ray's Landing and Silverton, but there is no serious damage. The shops and buildings at Ray's Landing, though partially submerged, were not injured. Bridges over Pudding river and Silver creek are intact.

Trains on the east side division are suspended. Contracts for rebuilding the Santiam bridges will be let to-day and work will begin as soon as the waters have sufficiently subsided. Trains will be running between Ray's Landing and Silverton within a week, and the remainder of the road will be put in running order as fast as men and money can do it.

#### The Telegraph Line.

Communication by wire was cut off beyond Albany until last night at seven o'clock, when the line was restored to Roseburg. Beyond that point, the wires are prostrate and tangled, poles are blown down, and no means are at hand for learning how soon communication will be established with San Francisco. The rain fall at Roseburg was heavier than at Portland, and it is reasonable to suppose that Grave Creek and Cow Creek are not fordable. This will delay repairs to the wires. It is not improbable that the rain storm extended into California.

#### Damage in the Valley.

The interruption to mails and prostration of wires renders it impossible to receive detailed statements of losses in Willamette valley. In addition to those already reported from Salem, the docks and warehouses of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., and the Goldsmith wharf were swept away Saturday, the river being 36 feet and 7 inches above low water mark.

The flood at Junction was unprecedented in suddenness. Wednesday evening the river was nearly full to its banks, but no fears of an overflow were entertained. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning, so rapid had been the rise, the water had spread to the town and in a short time was three feet deep in the hotel. The whole country around as far as the eye could reach was a vast lake. The shots of farmers who were signaling for assistance were heard in every direction, but no aid could be rendered as no boats were at hand. The loss to stock, fences and crops will be very heavy, but no loss of life is reported.

It is reliably reported that last Tuesday night the large covered bridge across the Little Luckiamute, known as the Laughery bridge, in Polk county, was carried away by the high water. This bridge was one of the best in the county, and accommodated a large section of country. The Luckiamute is said to have been higher at this time than for many years.

Near Corvallis the whole country was submerged and there is great damage to stock and fences. Several farmers lose heavily by having wheat wet in warehouses.

#### High Water Notes.

About 75 cords of hard wood which was lying on the wharf just below the foot of Ash street, has been carried away by the water.

One of the captains on the river steamer reports immense quantities of cord wood in the Columbia. This wood came from various points along the upper Columbia. Considerable quantities of drift wood are also reported.

The pontoon of Knott Bros., which was washed away a few days ago from the foot of Stark street, is now safely moored just below Willow bar near Pale's landing on the Washington territory side.

O'Shea Bros. have lost several hundred cords of wood from their ranch, near the Red House. Six hundred cords of wood had been cut and corded up near the river, and it is estimated that at least one-half has been swept away. A steamer and a barge were engaged Saturday in saving all the wood they possibly could.

Between the mouth of the Willamette and the lower end of Swan Island, immense quantities of drift wood are reported. In places the drift is so thick that boats cannot get through without difficulty. The steamers E. N. Cooke and Ocklahama which brought up vessels from Astoria had a pretty long and tough pull yesterday—battling with a stiff current and lots of drift wood. They had to hug the shore to avoid the current and had a lively time in dodging the trees.

Saturday afternoon a raft of logs belonging to the Pacific Bridge Company broke loose from a pile to which they were fastened, and coming down, smashed some of the piles of Stark street ferry on the east side and blocked access to the pontoon. The boat, however, made regular landings near Hogue's mills, not missing a trip Saturday or yesterday. Knott Bros. have been more than usually energetic during the flood, and communication between this city and East Portland has not been interrupted.

#### Latest Valley Bulletins.

Dispatches received here last evening at 8 o'clock by the Western Union Telegraph Company indicate the following condition of the weather and river:

Salem—Cloudy; the river is at a stand since 12 o'clock.

Albany—The river fell one foot to-day, and is now going down slowly; weather cold and clear.

Oregon City—Cloudy and cold; the river fell six inches to-day.

Corvallis—Drizzling rain prevailing now; river is falling at the rate of two inches an hour.

Harrisburg—Weather cool; the river fell eight inches since noon.

Eugene—Weather cloudy and cold now; water falling very fast; river about twelve feet above low water mark.

#### The Wheat Losses at Portland.

The unexpected and unexampled rise in our river here took the best informed by surprise, as the data furnished by the government official, Mr. Herman, from his statistics and information up to the 12th naturally led to the conclusion that it could not rise to the level of the lower wharves. For instance, the storm of January 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1880, caused a rainfall of 5½ inches and raised the water here from a gauge of 9 feet 2 inches above low water, on the 4th, to 15 feet 10 inches on the 9th, from which point it receded and did not cover the lower wharves. The rainfall this year, covering the whole storm from the 9th to the 12th inclusive, aggregated a fraction less than 5 inches, and the river stood at 4 feet above low water mark on the 10th. Here was 2 feet 5 inches of lower water to begin with and 1½ inches less of rainfall, and the inference was plain that those who dallied about removal of wheat from the lower wharves were justified by the figures, of which a careful compilation had been made at the time and were carefully consulted. By the same statistics it was also discovered that the greatest height in the river here last year was attained on the 9th, one day after the subsidence of the storm, which would give inference of the same conditions again and that its greatest height would be reached this year on the 13th. But to the contrary of all this, the river rose as per the statement exhibited below, as noted at Pacific dock by those who were on the alert and thought themselves up to the 13th masters of the situation:

Jan. 12th, 10:30 o'clock P. M., river gauge 13 feet above low water; rise to 11 o'clock, ½ inch; to 11:30 one inch; to 12 midnight 1 inch.

Jan. 13th, 12:30 A. M., ¼ inch; to 1 o'clock ½ inch; at 2:30 no rise; at 5:35 3 inches; until 7 no rise; at 8 o'clock ½ inch; 9, ¼ inch; 10, ½ inch; 11, no rise; 12, ¼ inch; 1 P. M., no rise; 2, ½ inch; 3, ¾ inch; 4, ½ inch; 5, ¾ inch; 6, ½ inch; 7, ½ inch; 8, ½ inch; 9:30, 1 inch; 10:30, ¾ inch; 11:30, ¾ inch; 12 midnight, 1¼ inches.

Jan. 14th, 2 A. M., 2½ inches, when it first made its appearance on Pacific dock. The rise from this time forward seemed to be an average of over an inch and quarter per hour for the ensuing fifty-seven hours, and reached its greatest altitude at 11 o'clock Sunday, Jan. 16th, showing a gauge of about 21 feet 6 inches above low water.

Of course it is plain now that storers, beguiled by the chilly weather that prevailed here on the 12th, 13th and 14th, and the telegraph wires being down, could not be apprised of the chinook that was prevailing and had raised the Columbia so extraordinarily east of the mountains; and the rainfall in the Upper Willamette beyond the reach of the government observers must have been double what was recorded here. No intimation of danger was received here from parties who should have known up the valley until the 13th at noon, and within 14 hours from that time the water was over the wharves where the losses occurred. The losses sustained by this untoward event, it must not be understood, are borne wholly by the firms to whom the damaged grain is ascribed, as much of it, we understand, is in the same condition as that represented by Sibson, Church & Co., who have large consignments of grain from holders not only in the Willamette valley but Eastern Oregon as well, and the damaged grain held by them does not represent over 10 per cent of the amount in peril in their hands on the lower docks when their work of removal commenced. Exaggerated estimates of the losses have been put forth by the evening papers, but a careful analysis of the figures seems to demonstrate a damage to 1503 tons of wheat, worth $42,200, but from which there will be a clear salvage of $10,000. The expense of removal of the saved grain from the docks, some 2100 tons, will aggregate a dollar per ton, $2100, and $31,000 is about the total of damage to grain, besides the loss to Mr. Hatch, the lessee of the wharves, which will likely be $2500. The damaged wheat may be set as follows to the parties, either as owners or agents as before stated: Salem flour mills, 100 tons; J. W. McCrew, 300 tons; Sibson, Church & Co., 100 tons; Marshall & Co., 290 tons; Goldsmith & White, 75 tons; Mathiot Bros., 50 tons; C. D. Simpson, 5 tons.

A statement made Saturday that the damaged wheat is worth only 25 cents per bushel is an error. We are informed by competent parties that it can be dried and made into feed, and in that shape bring a return of at least 75 per sack.

## UP THE COLUMBIA.

### State of the Weather and River—Condition of the Railroad—Loss of Stock.

The following is the weather report at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon:

Wallula—Thermometer 10; clear and cold; river fell one foot to-day since noon; some ice running, steamboat Gates left for winter quarters this afternoon.

Umatilla—Thermometer 24; clear and cold, with southeast wind; river raised six inches since morning; large quantities of timber and slush ice running, about six inches of snow on level.

Blalocks—Thermometer 18; cloudy, with strong east wind, no ice in the river; river fell six inches to-day.

The Dalles—Thermometer 28; cloudy, with down stream wind; river rose about eight inches to-day.

Cascades—Thermometer 22; clear; river raised ten inches to-day.

At 10 A. M. yesterday the following dispatches were received:

Dalles—Clear and calm, thermometer 28; the river has fallen one foot since last night.

Cascades—Clear; down stream breeze; river is at a stand here; fell 10 inches at the Upper Cascades.

At Whitman station the thermometer stood 4 degrees below zero at 6:30 Saturday evening; at 9 o'clock the same evening the temperature had risen to 4 degrees above.

The line was down last evening near Rooster rock and consequently no reports were received.

A gentleman of reliability who has resided for many years at The Dalles states that thus far the present winter the total fall of snow there has been seven feet and the rainfall seven inches.

The damage to the railroad between Celilo and Blalocks has been very serious. In many places the track has suffered much damage from heavy washouts, and the middle bent of the bridge which spans John Day river has been swept away. This and other damage to the road will prevent trains from running regularly for a week or longer. A large number of repairers are engaged, and, as soon as possible, trains will commence to move on schedule time. Passengers and freight are now conveyed by boat between Blalocks and Celilo. Back from the Columbia river the damage has been quite heavy. The rains augmented all the little water courses to roaring torrents, which swept down the mountain sides and through ravines, carrying away bridges and washing out country roads.

The severe weather and heavy snows prevailing east of the Cascades has been disastrous to stock. A large number of cattle and horses have perished from hunger and exposure; but the greatest loss has been confined to sheep, reaching in some sections from 40 to 50 per cent.

## GLASS BALL SHOOTING.

Saturday the members of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club had a lively contest at the grounds above the city. The first match was for ten shots each. The score stood as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abell | 1101001011 | 6 |
| Bybee | 0010100101 | 4 |
| Whalley | 1111111111 | 10 |
| Zan | 0101101101 | 6 |
| | | 26 |
| Howe | 1111111011 | 9 |
| Hughes | 1111111111 | 10 |
| Hudson | 0010100111 | 5 |
| McKinstry | 0101011111 | 7 |
| | | 31 |

Four matches were then arranged in succession—five shots each. The score standing as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whalley | 11111—5 | Hughes | 11111—5 |
| Howe | 01010—2 | Church | 10101—3 |
| Abell | 11111—5 | Bybee | 11111—5 |
| McKinstry | 11011—4 | Zan | 01000—1 |
| | 16 | | 14 |
| McKinstry | 11111—5 | Bybee | 10101—3 |
| Howe | 10101—3 | Church | 10010—2 |
| Whalley | 11101—4 | Hughes | 11111—5 |
| Abell | 10101—3 | Hudson | 10101—3 |
| | 15 | | 13 |
| Abell | 11101—4 | Howe | 11111—5 |
| Hughes | 11101—4 | Whalley | 11111—5 |
| Church | 11111—5 | McKinstry | 11111—5 |
| Bybee | 11101—4 | Hudson | 11101—4 |
| | 17 | | 19 |
| Bybee | 11101—4 | McKinstry | 11111—5 |
| Hughes | 11111—5 | Howe | 11101—4 |
| Church | 11101—4 | Whalley | 11111—5 |
| Hudson | 11111—5 | Abell | 11111—5 |
| | 18 | | 19 |

## SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.

[SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN.]

THE DALLES, Jan. 16.—George Shannon, a driver of the Utah, Idaho, and Oregon stage line, driving from The Dalles to Leonard's bridge, is supposed to have drowned on the night of the 11th inst. Just this side of John Day's river is a steep, small canyon which is usually dry. On the night mentioned, however, the bottom was filled with a stream of very swift water, 8 feet deep, caused by excessive rains. Shannon drove to within a few yards of the stream, evidently feared to undertake to ford it, unhitched his horses, tied up the tugs, took Wells, Fargo & Co's box, carried it near the bank, and placed a heavy stone thereon. The horses were found 30 hours later standing on this side of the stream. One of them had some harness broken and the headstall off. It is supposed that he undertook to swim the horse across so that he might reach a stopping place one-third of a mile distant, and was carried off the horse's back by the powerful current. The horse evidently swam back to his mate.

## LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

### The Marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is pretty certainly off.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Joseph Hatton, writing, to the Times from London, says:

If it is worth while to refer back to my letters on the Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts business, it will be found that I maintained the steady forecast that there would be no wedding. Even after I had seen the lady's letter referring to the young gentleman as her future husband I took the liberty to suggest that the influences against the marriage were so powerful (including, as they did, great alienation of the lady's private property), that the hopes of the billing and cooing couple might yet be frustrated.

To-day it is generally stated throughout society that fate has pronounced a final "no" against her much talked of union. Last week it was said on good authority the baroness had presented the young Anglo-American with £600,000 in consols. Whether she first intimated to him, or he to her, that, after all, their marriage was an ill-advised match and had better be thought of no more, is not known except to the parties themselves, but Mr. Bartlett took a characteristic way of informing his friends he was not going to be married.

A swell bachelors' club is being formed, with a tremendous fine as one of the rules in case any member marries. Mr. Bartlett wrote to a prominent member asking him to put up his name. The location of the club is Piccadilly, the entrance fee $160. It is said a list of members (limited to 200) was filled before Mr. Bartlett's name was received.

For a short season only, balance of our Trimmed Hats for ladies, misses and children, at actual cost of material. Mooney & Valentine, First and Taylor streets.

Only place in Portland for silk and satin candy boxes direct from Paris, at Postoffice Candy Store, Multnomah Building.

The happiest looking woman in Portland was one I saw coming out of Uncle Myers' store the other day, with a Watch and Chain her husband bought for her. 181 First street.

Molasses cocoanut, Mount Hood, molasses cold slices, cocoanut cakes, bologna sausage, chocolate cream rats, white cream rats, wholesale and retail, at Postoffice Candy Store, opposite the postoffice.

The *best men's fine shoes*, are made by *Lilly, Brackett & Co.*, Boston, for sale only by Champlin & Hollabaugh, Pacific Boot and Shoe House.

Got you candies and nuts for balls and parties at Postoffice Candy Store, opposite the postoffice.

**If You Want** Satisfaction take your old sewing machines to Garrison's sewing machine store, 167 Third street. He has employed one of the best adjusters and sewing machine repairers on the coast. Charges reasonable, all work warranted for one year.

Eastern oysters by every steamer at Keith's

Peter Wilhelm reigns supreme at the "Boss," in Portland.

SORENSON'S WOOD YARD.—Orders can be left at Beck & Waldman's.

The leading music house north of San Francisco—D. W. Prentice & Co., Portland.

Arion.—For the very best wine, beer, liquors and cigars go to this place, 38 Yamhill street.

Go to Keith's for your oysters.

WONDERFUL Baby Upright Piano in rosewood case, 7 octave, only $250. See it at H. Sinsheimer's, agent for the Decker & Son celebrated piano, (acknowledged the best), and Mason & Hamlin and other organs.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
140 First , Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

## "UNKNELLED, UNCOFFINED AND UNKNOWN."

### Ten of Twelve Bodies Washed from the Lupata Recovered and Buried—The Work of Six Brave Men.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

ASTORIA, Jan. 14, 1881.

By the kindness of Capt. Wass and Mr. W. H. Hobson, who arrived to-day from the scene of the late sad shipwreck of the Lupata on Tillamook rock, where a score or more unfortunates

Sunk into the depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined and unknown,

your correspondent is enabled to give your readers a brief account of the circumstances attending the attempt of a few brave hearts who determined if possible to give the exposed bodies of the poor fellows cast ashore a decent burial, and also a descriptive list of the distinguishing marks of each, which may possibly lead to their identification by those who were near and dear to them and thus save such from a dread suspense which is sometimes harder to bear even than the reality.

After the return from finding the lifeless remains by Mr. Cloutrie that gentleman, owing to the fact that a near relative was lying at the point of death, was unable to continue his humane efforts; but Capt. Wass, Mr. S. K. Stanley, of the Seaside house, and others endeavored to make their way to the spot, but on account of a strong southerly wind prevailing and heavy swells rolling in over the rocks to be traversed they found it impossible. On Wednesday morning, however, a party consisting of Wm. H. Hobson, J. B. Hunt, Wm. Eberman, Dan Wallace, David Morrison and James Austin started from the Seaside house at the early hour of 3 o'clock, anticipating that it would take them all day to accomplish their humane purpose. After traveling about two miles over the jagged rocks, often having to jump from one to another, on account of the tide coming in they found themselves compelled to climb the rocky bluff. Some idea of this arduous task may be formed when it is known that it took them two hours to scramble to the top. They then traveled nearly four miles along the bluff before they reached a chasm which offered any facility for a descent to the beach; and to accomplish this difficult task they were under the necessity, in places, of lowering themselves down by the use of the ropes and shovels which they took with them. In this manner they finally succeeded in reaching the rocky shore about a quarter of a mile south of the inlet where the bodies lay. On reaching the spot they found but ten of the bodies remaining, two having been washed out by the swell, one of which was in plain sight tossed about by the waves but not near enough to be reached by them. The corpses were not rigid, the limbs being perfectly flexible. They, had therefore, no difficulty in laying them out and obtaining accurate measurement and description of each. This done the five found together were conveyed to a gravelly spot under a slide of the rocky bluff, above high water mark and where no drift had ever been deposited, a trench was dug about four feet deep and with their hands decently composed across their breast they were laid to rest. Before filling the grave with earth strips of canvas were cut from the sails found on the beach, and laid over the bodies after which the gravel was replaced and large rocks placed on top. Where the other bodies lay was nearly a quarter of a mile further north where there was no gravel and no chance to dig a grave. These were therefore each covered with canvas and conveyed to a spot above high water mark, and then carefully and completely covered with rocks. This was all that could be done, and for doing so much under so many difficulties, without hope of reward or recompense, save that which comes from a consciousness of having obeyed the dictates of their brave hearts and discharged a duty they owed to our common humanity—the gentlemen I have named are justly entitled to the highest praise.

It was 4 P. M. before the mournful task was completed and the party ready to return. It being then low water they determined to attempt the journey by the beach, which they were enabled to do only by watching their chances between the heavy swells which often intercepted their path. They arrived at Seaside about 8 o'clock P. M. after an absence of 17 hours.

DESCRIPTION AND MARKS.

First. Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; weight about 173 lbs. Brown hair, fair skin, features badly mutilated, probably 37 or 38 years old.

Second. Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight 160 lbs.; black hair, anchor tattooed on left arm and right hand. Had on flannel undershirt marked "C. Jackson;" face mutilated; 25 or 26 years old.

Third. Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; letters "E. C. M." with date 1854 beneath, all enclosed in circular floral wreath, tattooed on left arm; dark brown hair; had a belt partly covered with blue beads around body; badly mutilated.

Fourth. Height, 5 ft. 10 in.; weight 175 lbs.; light brown hair; anchor on left arm; leather belt around waist; age about 30 years.

Fifth. Height, 5 ft. 10 in. full sandy beard; big, stout man; age about 40 years; heart tattooed on left arm containing letters "E. E. S." and "EH" or "HE" beneath.

Sixth. Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight 190 lbs.; fair skinned; no marks. Could not guess age on account of a portion of the head and face having been battered off against the rocks.

Seventh. Height, 5 ft. 8 in.; weight 130 lbs.; black hair and sandy mustache; a tree with a full length figure of a man on one side and woman on the other, marked on left arm; age about 30 years.

Eighth. 5 ft. 11 in.; weight about 165 lbs.; sandy whiskers and hair; no marks; about 40 years old.

Ninth. Height, 6 ft.; black hair and whiskers, fair skin; weight 150 lbs; no marks; 25 or 30 years old; from appearances thought to be an officer.

Tenth. Height, 5 ft. 6 in., weight, 140 lbs.; brown hair; smooth face; age about 20 years; no marks, but judging from his smooth hands, either a passenger or officer.

### Wonders of the Law.

The late Chief Justice Cockburn was once counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. B. was for the defendant. Cockburn called a witness and began to examine him. "I understand," he said, "that you called on the plaintiff, Mr. Jones. Is that so?" "Yes," replied the man. "What did he say?" demanded Cockburn. Mr. B. promptly rose and objected. The conversation could not be admitted as evidence. But Cockburn persisted, and Mr. B. thereupon appealed to the judges, who, after a time, retired to consider the point. They were absent for nearly half an hour, and when they returned they announced that Mr. Cockburn might put the question. "Well, what did he say?" asked the counsel. "Please, sir, he wasn't at home," replied the witness, without moving a muscle.

### Ohio Moving On.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

There are several things in this country that did not come over in the Mayflower, and it is a weariness to hear forever about the rock on which the pilgrims never landed. The fact is this country has outgrown the original stock of ancestors in ideas almost as extensively as in population. The Ohio man has become the typical American, and he cares as little for Cape Cod as for James river, and his forefathers never, to his knowledge, burned a witch; hung a Quaker, or whipped a Baptist. It is high time we were celebrating the landing at Marietta or Cincinnati, or something having a little real interest.

### Black Twisted Democracy.

[From the Natchez, Miss.) Democrat.]

The southern people are tired of the "black twisted" methods of the New York democracy, for instance, which can secure a majority in a state election, but when it comes to a national election, one in which the people of the south are interested, quietly votes with the republicans for fear of southern ascendancy. It is all very well for the democratic party of the north to keep itself alive through the efforts of the south, but the southern people will tire of supporting politics, abstractions without a prospect of deriving any practical benefit from them.

Dr. Johnson had a habit of eating very fast, and using his fingers in place of a fork. One day the cynic was dining with a company, when a young would-be wit remarked: "Doctor, you remind me of Nebuchadnezzar." "Nebuchadnezzar," replied the doctor, his mouth full of victuals, "ah, yes; that's because I'm eating with brutes."

Nougat! Nougat! French Nougat! All kinds preserved fruits and cough candies, wholesale and retail, at Postoffice Candy Store, Fifth and Morrison.

Ella, tell Sheila to go to Uncle Myers and buy one of those Diamond Rings for Leah, he has just taken out of pledge; 181 First street.

Happy is he who sits for a picture at Abell's. A true counterfeit presentiment is produced every time by the leading photographer. Send your aunts and cousins to Abell's.

I have just taken out of pledge an U. S. Signal Service Field and Marine glass of 25 mile power; cost $65; will be sold for $22 50, at Uncle Myers; 181 First street.

LADIES—The best shoes for ladies, misses and children, are made by *Holbrook & Co.*, Utica, N. Y. Ask your dealer for them and take no other.

CATCH A TARTAR,

And when caught scrub well with Sozodont. Don't spare it. Brush for dear life. If you destroy it, all the better for you and your teeth. It will destroy the health of the mouth. Its beauty and your sweet breath.

GREAT SENSATION.

For the Next Thirty Days we will close out our immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of choice

DRESS SUITS,
BUSINESS SUITS
PIQUE SUITS,
TWEED SUITS,
REVERSIBLE ULSTERS,
CHINCHILLA ULSTERS,
OVERCOATS, ETC.
BOYS' SUITS,
BOY'S OVERCOATS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
And an Entire New Stock of
DRESSING GOWNS,
HATS, ETC.
Call and examine at
J. KOHN'S CLOTHING PALACE,
Cor. First and Morrison, Sts.

THE ESMOND,
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
RESTAURANT the Best in the city.
J. H. BRENNER, Prop'r.
Elevator and all modern improvements.

## ANOTHER HOBBYIST SPEAKS HIS MIND.

FOREST GROVE, Jan. 15, 1881.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

I read with surprise your first article on spelling reform. Then I read with the greatest satisfaction Mr. Davenport's comments thereon, and now I have just finished reading with commiseration your rejoinder.

I say with commiseration, for it is obvious that the paucity of your argument is surpassed only by the badness of your cause.

You adduce only one argument in favor of perpetuating this nightmare of orthography, this fortuitous concurrence of vocal atoms which we call English spelling, to-wit: You say that the history of words is embodied in their spelling; therefore to change the spelling would blot out that history.

But is it not known by all scholars that manifold changes have already taken place in our spelling since the time of Spenser and Shakespeare, at which time our language was nearly fixed in its present definitions of words.

According to your argument a person ought, in order to know the history of words, to be familiar with the various orthographical forms from that time till now.

(We omit here one paragraph, being unable to print it for want of Greek characters with which to make it intelligible.—Ed.)

That whole argument may be thus answered:

First—The history of words is not contained in their present spelling to any extent, from the fact that the spelling has already undergone numerous changes.

Second—The very small extent to which verbal history is contained in present spelling is not now and never will be utilized by the great mass of the people to whose needs the language should be adapted, and professional scholars will have to go far beyond, so it subserves no practical purpose even in the slight extent in which it exists.

You conclude by saying that our present system can be mastered by any one who is capable of using the language at all.

This is all very well for men who, like you, have been scholars from childhood, but consider the thousands of poor children who can spend only a few weeks of each year in study. We have the testimony of the royal superintendent of education in England to the fact that popular education there is a failure, and the failure is due mainly to the intrinsic difficulty of the spelling. The mind of a child is bewildered by the contradictions, and unless he can go to school for a long time regularly he will never establish a sound basis for an education.

In conclusion let me ask you to candidly decide which is better, a system in which one symbol always stands for one sound, and in which words can be placed in two-thirds of their present compass, or our present hodge-podge in which the vowel sounds are expressed in from two to nine different ways, and in which in many words, such as thought, youth, etc., over half the letters have no use whatever.

Yours truly, W. D. LYMAN.

A fine stock of the Knabe pianos at Simon Harris' music store. Prices low.

REMOVAL.—Dr. R. Glisan has removed his office to S. E. corner of Second and Ash streets.

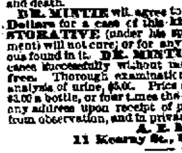
Much sickness prevails in the country back of Seattle. The diseases prevailing are diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid. In the family of Mr. Murphy of Lake Washington, five children are prostrated. A number of deaths are recorded.

New stock of band instruments cheaper than any place in Oregon, at Warren's Music House, 22 Morrison street.

**FINNEN'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE**
First and Alder street. The largest and best selected stock of cigars in the city, comprising New York, Key West and Imported Havanas. Call and be convinced that you can get a better article for a less price than at any other store in the city. Sole Agency for the Celebrated Kerbs and Spiess New York Cigars.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

JOHN CRAN & CO.
STOCK-TAKING SALE.
We will offer for sale
FOR A FEW DAYS
GREAT
Bargains.
IN
REMNANTS
AND
ODDS AND ENDS
OF
Stock in All Departm'ts.
JOHN CRAN & CO.



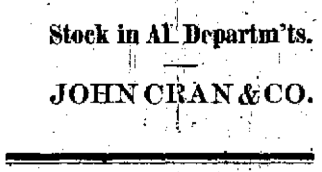
The Great English Remedy.

Is a never-failing Cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of Self-Abuse, youthful follies, and excesses in maturer years, such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emissions, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the Head; the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.

DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure; or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR. MINTIE treats all private diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, $5.00. Price of Vital Restorative $3.00 a bottle, or four times the quantity $10.00; sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C.O.D., secure from observation, and in private name, if desired, by
A. E. MINTIE, M. D.,
11 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Leucorrhoea. For sale by all druggists; $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all druggists.
HODGE, DAVIS & CO., Portland, Or., wholesale agents.



THE GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE.

This Wonderful Improved
SAW MACHINE
is warranted to saw a 2-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.
AGENTS WANTED—Circular and terms Free.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
LINFORTH, RICE & CO.,
General Agents for the Pacific Coast,
323 and 325 Market Street, San Francisco.
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BLYMYER M'F'G CO.
BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
LINFORTH, RICE & CO.
Sole Agents for Pacific Coast, 401 Market St., San Francisco.

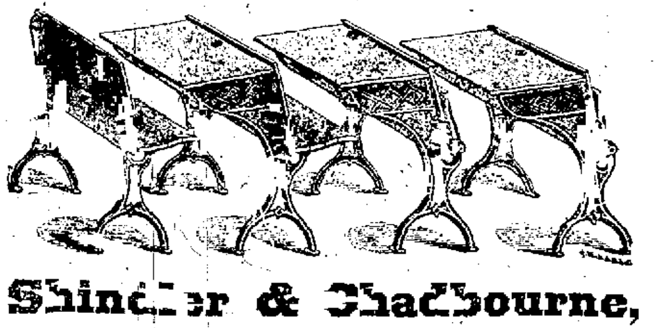
COMPOUND
NOT A DRUG
OXYGEN

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S NEW TREATMENT by Inhalation, for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Packages may be conveniently sent by express, ready for immediate use at home. All requisites and full directions in each package. Information and supplies can be had of H. E. MATTHEWS, 606 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.
dec21d2m

SUIT HOUSE—Third and Alder.

SEND TO H. B. LITT FOR ONE OF HIS $15 DRESSES.
SEND TO H. B. LITT FOR ONE OF HIS $20 DRESSES.
SEND TO H. B. LITT FOR ONE OF HIS $25 DRESSES.
SEND TO H. B. LITT FOR ONE OF HIS $35 DRESSES.
SEND TO H. B. LITT FOR ONE OF HIS ELEGANT BLACK DOLMANS FOR $15.
SEND TO H. B. LITT FOR ONE HIS LONG SILK FUR DOLMANS, Satin lined, for $35.

Order the goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examining at Wells, Fargo & Co's Express office, and if any dress is not exactly as you expected, send it back. The agent in the office has instruction to that effect. Give size of bust and length of sleeve and skirt. Firstclass Dressmaking only by Mrs. Litt—cutting and fitting.



Shindler & Chadbourne,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE AND SCHOOL DESKS
AND DEALERS IN
CARPETS, WALL PAPER, OIL CLOTH & UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
Warerooms 166 First and 167 Front Sts. Factory at Willsburg.

HARDWARE.
IRON, STEEL. COAL.
Wagon Timber.
Hubs, Spokes, Sarven Patent Wheels.
THOMPSON, DeHART & CO.,
173 Front, 174 First St., cor. Yamhill,
PORTLAND, OR.

GREAT
Closing Out Sale
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
AND
WOOLEN FABRICS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT
J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO.'S

This will be a General Closing Out Sale of Fall and Winter Dry-Goods. No Winter Goods to be carried over, and the attention of every buyer is called to the prices below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Cashmere, | 35c per yd, former price, 50c. |
| Black Cashmere, | 55c " " " 75c. |
| Black Cashmere, | 75c " " " $1 00 |
| All-wool Merino Cloths in new shades, | 35c, former price, 50c. |
| All-wool colored Cashmeres " " | 50c per yard. |
| Handsome lines of Dress-Goods reduced to | 20 and 25c per yard. |
| Brocaded Silks in colors and Black, | $1 00 per yard. |
| Brocade Silks in colors, | 44 in. wide $1 50 per yard. |

BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS reduced from........40 to 50 per cent in price.
ALL STYLES OF DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
Waterproofs, all qualities, at cost........60c to $1 00.
CLOAKINGS AT COST.
A Large Stock of CLOAKS Closing Out Regardless of Cost.

| | |
|---|---|
| Heavy Canton Flannel | 12 yards for $1 00. |
| Fine Cashmere Flannels reduced from | 60 to 40c. |
| Table Damask, all linen | 85c per yard. |
| Table Napkins, all linen | 75c per dozen. |
| Large size Bedspreads | 75c each. |
| Fine French Corsets | $1 00, worth $2 00. |
| 2-button French Kid Gloves | 50c, worth 75c. |
| 4-button French Kid Gloves, | 75c, worth $1 50. |

A LARGE STOCK OF
Ladies', Misses', Children's [illegible] Wool Hose
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A FINE LINE OF EMBROIDERIES AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW RUCHINGS, RIBBONS,
LACES, SCARFS, BOWS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Etc.
A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
WE HAVE NO AUCTION TRASH OR DAMAGED GOODS.
J. F. D. WRINKLE & CO.,
221 FIRST STREET, Cor. SALMON.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding PILES that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Allays the itching, absorbs the tumors, gives immediate relief. Sold by druggists. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M.D., 10th & Arch, Phila., Pa. CAUTION.—*None genuine unless wrapper on bottle contains his signature and a Pile of Stones.*
Sold by Hodge Davis & Co., Druggists, 92 and 94 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

E. MARTIN & CO.,
408 FRONT ST., San Francisco, Cal. 133 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
Agents for the Celebrated MILTON J. HARDY
Old Bourbon and Pure Old Rye Whiskies,
AND THE
Argonaut Brands of Whiskies.
131 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

# The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING JAN 17 1881

## BALLAD OF ANTIQUE DANCES

I

Before the town had lost its wits
And scared the [illegible] from its beaux
When [illegible] were [illegible]
And verse was crisp and clear [illegible]
From Chloe [illegible]
For [illegible] degrees and [illegible]
The world rejoiced to [illegible]
In Gigues Gavottes and Minuets

II

The solemn fiddlers with their kits
The tinkling clavichord [illegible]
With [illegible] quirks and hits
And with all measure and repose
Through figures graves as royal shows
With noble airs and pirouettes
They move to rhythms Handel knows
In Gigues Gavottes and Minuets

III

O Fans and Swords O Sacques and Mits
That was the better part you chose
You know not how these gamesome chits
Waltz Polka and Schottische arose
Nor how Quadrille—a kind of doze
In time and tune—the dance besets
You aired your fashion till the close
In Gigues Gavottes and Minuets

ENVOY

Muse of the many twinkling Rose
Terpsichore O teach your pets
The state the charm the grace that glows
In Gigues Gavottes and Minuets!

—Belgravia

## AN OUTBURST FROM THE HUB.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Literature! literary! were ever words so abused and distorted! An advertisement-maker might as easily pass for a litterateur How often do we hear the common observation He's literary She's literary Take up your informer on this word Ask him to show you the fruits whereby you shall know them as such In nine cases out of ten you will be asked to read some nonsense rhymes, poor imitations of Mother Goose some maudlin poem styled blank verse where no two lines are of the same length or something styled humorous which makes you weep for the author The immense demand for juvenile literature has created a standing army of writers who are classed among a literary catalogue and as error grows apace in course of time they rank with persons of real literary pretensions. There is such a deal of namby-pamby ism what Byron called shabby-genteel writing now arrived at shabbiest genteel There is no sifting in things written We pretend to discriminate between persons of birth and education and the lower classes We read the signs of the lady or the gentleman by manner, dress or bearing we know and recognize easily any vulgarity in expression or in tone, but when it comes to literature, the same good, common mother sense of discrimination deserts us and we praise and read and talk in a serious way—as if it had any real bearing upon real literature—the sort of thing that receives the acceptance of the press that would not take rank with the regular school exhibition performance

This is the age of multiplied mediocrity in writing, and an age that deceives itself into belief, through this very multiplication table, that it is a remarkably brilliant one The diamonds and pearls of literature are with the few, not the many The truly accomplished woman in this age, to my thinking, is the one of whom it cannot be said she does anything She is everything "It is good enough for a magazine" said some one of an article or a poem that appeared in a weekly paper A magazine!" was the reply "The daily press prints every day original poems which are far superior, measured by the critical standard, than most of our magazine poems." This is very near the truth. In a magazine one expects more and gets less, in a daily paper one expects nothing at all and gets more

Is it not a common wonder in scanning the magazines how certain things get in there? how any one ever has the audacity to send such things after having written them, and how, by what blinding of the intellectual judgment the editor sees fit to accept and print them? I fancy I hear the echo of many voices asking this question "You ask me that question," said one who is connected with one of the foremost magazines in America "and I reply that what you read in the monthlies is the very cream of what is sent in" The cream! What must the skim milk be? And this is why cant has become the primum mobile of this present time There is no criticism in America. Pure literary criticism is a thing unknown Praise takes its place, indiscriminate, pernicious praise, false in its beginning, evil in its effect and fatal to honest literature in its results. We are such an easy-going, good-natured people We have had our war We have said "Let us have peace," and we want peace—literary as well as national peace These literary (so-called) folks are all one family They belong to a set, a clique. Writers are so beautifully bound together by one great family tie in America, they are so kindly, so humorous! It would be cruel to criticise them It would give offense Who is willing to cast the first stone at a writer? The consequence is the world is like to be deluged to destruction by a tribe of pen wielders who might through the saving grace of some just criticism, in time attain to something above mediocrity

## OUR WOMEN

### Their Position in the Professions.

[C T Thwing in Harper's Magazine]

Many of the law and medical schools of the United States are open to women on the same terms as to men, and at the majority of the one hundred and twenty-five theological seminaries, exclusive of the Roman Catholic, opportunities of study similar to those enjoyed by the young men are afforded them, though they may be neither matriculated nor receive a degree. The number of women practicing law is far greater in the western states than in the eastern, and a large proportion of the schools, especially of those connected with the state universities, are free to them

Of the three law schools in New England, only one is open to both sexes—that of the Boston University The school has, however, I am informed, not yet graduated a woman The women of the east who desire to read Kent and to learn forms of procedure prefer to obtain a legal education in the more private advantages of a lawyer's office

In the chaotic state of ecclesiastical opinion regarding women's preaching but few have been admitted either to the pulpit or to the theological seminary. Although the number has greatly increased in the last decade, in 1870, of 43,874 clergymen only sixty seven were women. The Methodist and Universalist churches have probably proved more cordial in granting clerical privileges to women than the churches of other leading denominations Yet the general conference of the former body, held at Cincinnati in 1880, refused to take a positive position in reference to the question Women however are occupying several Methodist pulpits, though without official approbation The Universalist church has ordained several women who are preaching not only in the west, but also in the conservative states of the east Three are stationed in as many of the country towns of Maine In the Congregational and Baptist denominations the cases of the ordination and installation of women are rare even if a single one has occurred The sentiment of Unitarians on the question is more akin to the Universalist position The opinion of a church regarding the preaching of women indicates its practice in reference to admitting women to the full privileges of its divinity schools At the theological department of the Boston University under the supervision of the Methodists, a woman has been a member of nearly every class since its establishment The theological department, also of the St Lawrence University of Canton New York, controlled by Universalists, is open to women on the same terms as to men, and two graduated at its last commencement For many years women have attended the lectures of Prof Park at Andover though the seminary gives no diploma to them

To the practice of medicine a larger number of women turn than enter both the legal profession and the clerical The first medical school for women ever established—the Female Medical Educational Society—was organized in Boston in November 1848 For thirty years in both Europe and the United States means for giving women a thorough training in medicine have been pushed very vigorously At times the contest between those favoring and those opposing their practice of the healing art has been waged with the bitterness of the anti slavery struggle The general result however, has been a victory for the women In Europe are no less than twenty five schools of high standing in which they can receive a medical education the large majority of which have been either opened to them or established with in the last ten years In India seventy millions of whose women are forbidden by social custom from receiving the attendance of male physicians at their homes several schools have been formed since 1867 for affording women the opportunity of obtaining regular medical training Of the 88 medical schools in the United States a considerable proportion admit women on the same terms as men The more important of these schools are the Woman's Medical College [illegible] Philadelphia the Department of Medicine and Surgery of Michigan University the Woman's Hospital Medical College of Chicago and the School of Medicine of Boston University [illegible] graduates in [illegible] few [illegible] census of [illegible] United States 63,383 physicians at [illegible]

## A Woman who Can Dress Quickly

A [illegible] writes from [illegible] it was [illegible] to effect a lightning change of costume when the actress herself bounced in She was warm from her exertion on the stage but not a bit flurried She did not lose a single moment though she chatted glibly with me all the while

First she picked up the gloves and began to put them on At the same time the maid unhooked her dress from top to bottom with quick deft fingers and [illegible] off the whole garment in a twinkling The pretty creature stood before me in her white clothes laughing at my expression of my surprise at the rapid disrobement She extended her feet for her maid to take off the shoes and stockings The latter being stripped down over the feet [illegible] did not disclose the naked flesh but elaborately clocked silk hose so that the fresh pair were already on By the time the slippers were on the actress had got the last button of her gloves into its buttonhole A minute and a half had elapsed Both had not only worked with great rapidity but without any false motions or vexation of any sort Then the maid took off several puffs and a bow from her mistress head—her hair in the last act having been simply dressed—and put on the more elaborate blonde wig fastening it in place with hair pins and setting a lock here and there into place Next the actress stood up and the maid swiftly put her into the dress that had lain on the chair Every part of it fell admirably into place the drapery across the front hiding the junction and plentiful hooks and eyes holding all together Standing before a full length mirror she finally surveyed herself critically at just three minutes and a half before the start and then she was ready to go on the stage There is a hint in this for women who are not actresses We spend a vast amount of time in adjusting the accessories of a toilet only to take them apart when we doff the dress. Most of them might as well be fastened permanently where they belong

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUNDAY EVENING Jan 16

The hurry and worry of removing grain from submerged docks with the absence of usual telegraphic reports of the European markets has stopped business. Nothing whatever has been done since Wednesday

### Shipping Intelligence.

ASTORIA Jan 15.—Barks Prudent and Cerastes arrived last night, Cerastes in tow of the Ocklahama and Prudent in tow of the Cooke, left for Portland at 8 A M. bk Aberlemno arrived at 3 P M Weather cloudy wind northeast

PORT TOWNSEND Jan 14.—Bk D S Williams, bk San Luis and brig North Star arrived from Guaymas sh Sagamore and bk J B Bell arrived from San Francisco

SEATTLE, Jan 15—Sailed—Ship Majestic, San Francisco

PORT GAMBLE, Jan 15.—Arrived—Ship Sagamore, San Francisco

LIBERAL OFFERS FOR 1881.

[illegible]

THE REPRINTS OF

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY (Evangelical),
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Chief Engineer O R & N Co
Portland Or Jan 12 1881 jan14

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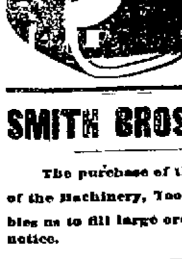

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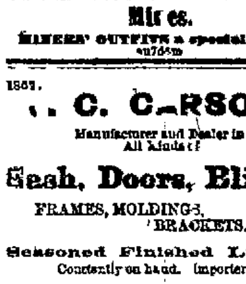

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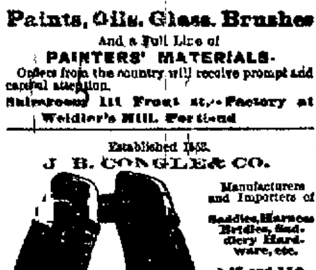

88 FIRST ST

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FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A M

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M.

For Cathlamet, Bay View, Skamokawa and Brookfield—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A.M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

WILLAMETTE AND YAMHILL RIVERS.

Steamers leave Portland from the Ainsworth Wharf:

FOR DAYTON—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.

FOR SALEM, ALBANY and Intermediate Points—Monday Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 6 A. M.

FOR CORVALLIS and Intermediate Points—Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Ash sts.
GEO J AINSWORTH Supt.
FRANK T. DODGE, Ass't Supt.
T F OAKES Vice Pres. and Gen'l Manager

STR. CITY OF QUINCY,
W S BUCHANAN........ Master
Receiving freight and passengers for the White House, Milwaukie, Oswego, Oregon City and Intermediate Landings.
Leaves Oregon City at 8 A. M Portland, 2:30 P M. Daily, except Sunday
E. S. OAKLEY, Agent,
d21 At Wharf foot of Morrison Street.

The Independent Transportation Co's Steamer A. A. McCully

Until further notice, will transport freight to and from points above Corvallis only For rates apply at the company's office, Pacific dock, foot Salmon street, Portland. Z J HATCH, Agent.
Portland Dec. 7, 1880. d8d

Vancouver Transportation Co.

STEAMERS LURLINE OR VANCOUVER, CAPT. JAS. T GRAY leave Portland at 2:30 P. M. and Vancouver 8 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board, at Central wharf.

TOWING between 10 A M and 2:30 P M.

Hamburg-American Packet Co

THE MAGNIFICENT CLYDE-built steamships of this line, Cimbria, Gellert, Lessing, Suevia, Westphalia, Wieland, leave New York for Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg every THURSDAY C. B. Richard & Co., General Agts, 61 Broadway New York or J. F. Mainz & Co., 401 California street, San Francisco.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS Money Orders and Drafts. Issue Letters of Credit, and forward Freight and Express parcels to all cities and interior towns in

Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the Orient. Information free.

Office, 222 Front street, foot of Salmon Portland.
Z. J HATCH, Agent.

For Neah Bay, Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, Fort Wrangle and Sitka.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE STEAMSHIP
"CALIFORNIA,"
JAS CARROLL........ Commander
Will leave PORTLAND for the above ports from Flanders Dock on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1880.
At 3 o'clock, A. M
No freight for Alaska taken after 12 o'clock the day previous to departure.
For Freight or Passage apply to
ED C HUGHES Purser

NOTICE.

TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No. 27 By virtue of a warrant issued out of the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of delinquent taxpayers named in the delinquent tax roll of School District No. 27 for the year of 1880, and if no goods or chattels be found, then upon the real property described in said delinquent tax roll or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged thereon, together with costs and expenses. In pursuance of said warrant I levied on the following described lots in the several additions to the city of Portland, in said district, and the pieces and parcels of land adjacent thereto, as set forth in said tax roll, lying and being in the city of Portland and the county of Multnomah, state of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

Taxpayer Description of Land [illegible]
Audicksch, C. E.—Lot 7, block 282, Couch's ad.. [illegible]
Fahle, Arthur—Lots 6 and 8, blk 27, Watson's ad.. 3 [illegible]
Freeborn, R. D—Lot 4, block 20 Watson's ad...... 6 70
Harrel, M J—Lot 1, block 305, Couch's addition.. 6 [illegible]
Harlow John—Personal property ........ 13 40
Jackson, May—Lots 6 and 8 blk 12, Watson's ad.. 4 40
Jackson, Thomas, est. of—Lots 1, 2, 4 blk 12, Watson's addition........ 10 75
Kern, Daniel—Lot 3, block 20, Watson's ad...... 3 [illegible]
Lafferty, Joseph—Lots 6, 7, block 340, Couch's ad.. 6 [illegible]
Meyer A. E.—Frac of Lots 6, 7 block 27, all Lot 1 block 20, Watson's ad........ 6 51
Seltner, Ferdinand—Lot 2, block 330 Couch's ad. 4 00
Storan John—Lots 3 4 block 304 Couch's ad...... 4 00
White, Wm—Lot 6, block 162, Couch's addition...... 3 [illegible]

Also the following pieces and parcels of land in said School District No 27—

Ankeny Levi—Sec. 22 T 1 N R 1 E, 19¾ acres....$10 54
Buckley F A.—W ½ of Kittredge claim S 19, T 1 N R 1 E, 207 acres........ 6 [illegible]
Devnee Pascolly—S 25, T 1 N R 1 W 20 acres.... 2 72
Dolly, Wm. E—W ½ N W ¼ S 31, T 1 N, R 1 E, 12½ acres........ 4 [illegible]
Fechheimer, M. W—On Neff D C, und ½ S 28 T 1 N, R 1 E, 25 acres........ 14 42
Gardner Mary C—S 30 T 1 N, R 1 E, 51 acres.... 4 [illegible]
Goodnough Ira—S 19 T 1 N, R 1 E, 5 acres.... 5 [illegible]
Guild R. C.—Secs 28 and 29 T 1 N, R 1 E, 60 acres 4 [illegible]
Knott, Levi—Blackistone D C, S 29, T 1 N R 1 E, 3 acres........ 7 [illegible]
Neff Marcus and J, Budd—Secs 28, 29, T 1 N R 1 E, 213 acres........ 12 [illegible]
Petty Mary—S 28, T 1 N R 1 E, one acre 3 [illegible]
Royal J H, R—S 20 T 1 N R 1 E, 23 acres, and S 21 T 1 N, R 1 E, 6¼ acres.... 5 40
Speling, Thos—Potter D C, S 30, T 1 N R 1 E, 35 acres........ 4 [illegible]
Wills Geo. F—E ½ Kittredge claim, S 19, T 1 N, R 1 E, 220 acres........ 10 [illegible]
Prindle W F—Und 10 acres of Neff claim S 29, T 1 N, R 1 E, 10 acres........ 3 60

Now therefore by virtue of said warrant, I will on the 17th day of January 1881 sell at public auction at the Court House door, in said county, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., sale to continue from day to day until the above real property is sold, to satisfy said delinquent taxes and accruing costs. JOS. BUCHTEL,
Sheriff of Multnomah and Tax Collector thereof.
Dated Dec. 15, 1880. dec16dlt

MARKETS.

A. H. JOHNSON,
Central Market,
Wholesale Butcher and Packer.
Special attention paid to supplying ships.
Highest price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

J. S. KELLER,
Cor India and First streets
Is prepared to supply Fresh
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Etc.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Multnomah upon a judgment rendered in said court on the 8th day of January 1881 in favor of Jacob Davis plaintiff and against Nathan & Dwight defendants, for the sum of fifteen hundred and one and fifty one-hundredths dollars ($1501 50) with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month and costs of suit and accruing costs I did on the 8th day of January, 1881 levy upon the above named defendants personal property situated in Multnomah county, State of Oregon to-wit The goods wares and merchandise of the defendants Nathan & Dwight at No. 60 First street city of Portland Multnomah county, Oregon Now therefore by virtue of said execution on Saturday, the 22d day of January 1881 at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M at No 60 First street city of Portland in said county I will sell at public auction the above described personal property of said defendants to the highest bidder or bidders, for cash, to satisfy said execution and accruing costs. JOSEPH BUCHTEL,
Sheriff of Multnomah Co Oregon.
Dated Jan. 12, 1881. j12d10t

RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R.R. Co.

On and after Oct 11th, 1880 trains will run as follows
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
Eastside Division.
FROM PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG,
Mail Train.
LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland........7:30 A M Roseburg........
Roseburg........[illegible] A.M. Portland........
Albany Express Train
LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland........4:00 P M. Lebanon........
Lebanon........4:45 A.M. Portland........
Freight Trains
LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland........6:35 A.M. Junction........
Junction........5 15 A.M. Portland........
The Oregon and California Railroad [illegible] connection with all regular trains on [illegible]
Westside Division.
FROM PORTLAND TO CORVALLIS.
Mail Train
LEAVE ARRIVE
Portland........8:00 A.M. Corvallis........
Corvallis........8:30 A.M. Portland........
Close connections made at Roseburg with [illegible] the California and Oregon Stage Co.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points [illegible] nia and the East, at Company's office
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland [illegible]
Storage will be charged on freight [illegible] pany's warehouse over twenty-four hours.
Freight will not be received for [illegible] clock P. M. on Eastside Division [illegible] on Westside Division.
E. P ROGERS Gen'l Freight and [illegible]

Oregonian Railway [illegible]
LIMITED
NEW ROUTE
EAST SIDE DIVISION
COMMENCING MONDAY, [illegible] and until further notice, trains [illegible] as follows
6:00 A. M. daily, Sundays [illegible] close connection [illegible] trains for St. Paul, French [illegible] Howell Prairie, [illegible] Sublimity and intermediate points [illegible] and sleeping accommodations [illegible] to go aboard night previous to [illegible]
WEST SIDE DIVISION
8:00 A. M. daily [illegible] R. R. (West Side) making close connection [illegible] [illegible] For points beyond [illegible] will run as follows.
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS [illegible] to stations between [illegible]
On TUESDAYS THURSDAYS [illegible] to stations between [illegible]
THROUGH TICKETS [illegible] at O & C R. R., West side [illegible]
8:00 A. M. MONDAYS [illegible] FRIDAYS, [illegible] steamer "Ohio" for [illegible] Portland and Dayton on [illegible]
FREIGHT
(Foot of Morrison street) [illegible]
WEST SIDE [illegible]
Freight received TUESDAYS [illegible] SATURDAYS for all [illegible] land and Dayton, and the intermediate points.
JNO. R. WHEAT, [illegible] Acting Freight. and [illegible]

Oregonian [illegible]
Traffic [illegible]
NOTICE [illegible]

THE EASTSIDE [illegible] pleted to Browns[illegible] Freight will be taken [illegible] Howell's Prairie, [illegible] ville and intermediate [illegible]
Passenger Trains [illegible] between Scio and [illegible] steamer City of Salem [illegible] tice of which will [illegible]
Mr J M. FILLMORE [illegible] Superintendent, and [illegible] tendent of East and [illegible] pany's steamers, [illegible] business relating to [illegible] of the road [illegible] dressed to him at [illegible]
Mr. ROBERT [illegible] and Mr JOHN R. WHEAT [illegible] Freight and Ticket [illegible]
Portland, in December [illegible]

Northern [illegible]
KALAMA [illegible]
TACOMA [illegible]
MAIN [illegible]
DAILY, [illegible]
Puyallup
LEAVE
Tacoma........
Wilkeson........